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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LINES.

Respectfully Inscribed to Miss Mattie Lusk.

BY GRACE MILLWOOD.

Lady, I may not tell thee now,
What joy you brought to me
When I was sad, and sick, and lone,
And time passed wearily;
You came like some sweet messenger
Of hope, and truth, and love,
Like some sweet spirit, that I dreamed
Could only live above.

Then days (and many more) passed on,
That seemed like weeks to me;
My heart grew sad. I looked in vain,
Thy cheering smile to see;
Then when you came again to me,
With the remembrance Kind,
It seemed as if an angel came,
A blessing heart to bind.

Oh! Lady, words may never tell
How much the heart can feel,
Nor can my heart, with all its truth,
Its depth of love reveal;
Yet yet believe my heart will prize,
Thy little gift so rare—
For with the flowers thou gavest me,
No others may compare.

And oh! I wish that flowers as fair,
Without a single thorn,
Thy earthly pathway here may strew—
Thy earthly home adorn;
And that no cloud may ever come,
Across thy sunny way;
Dear Lady, with my deepths of love,
'Tis this for thee I pray.

Gilbert, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

MAUD.

BY PAUL RIVINWOOD.

PART THIRD.

(Continued.)

Dinner was now announced, and the company led off by the rector, Fred taking Miss Charlotte Penwood and Harry, Miss Maria P., Mr. Handly with Maud and myself, Ada. After we were satisfied with sufficient of those relishable dishes found at a Christmas dinner, the conversation became more general. I was seated opposite the rector and next to Miss Charlotte P. Fred took a seat between the Penwoods, and Harry directly opposite Miss Maria—Maud, Ada, and the Handlys sat on the other side of the table. I felt very dull during the early part of the dinner. Maud had crushed my good intent which I had formed and carried partly into effect by seeking her society, before dinner, and making an effort to be as friendly as ever, and to show her if I had taken exception to her conduct with Mr. Handly, I certainly was most ready to forget it; but her repulsive manner and jealous sentiments concerning Bell Ashton roused my proud spirit once more, and I determined to show her (whatever my heart might suffer) that I was independent and could seek elsewhere for congenial company. I paid her no particular attention at the table—my time was taken up between Miss Charlotte Penwood and the rector and his lady. With them I conversed the most frequent, now and then passing a joke with Fred and Harry. Fred was continuing his wonderful stories of city life to the Misses Penwood—Harry giving his attention to Ada, and Maud was busy talking with the Handlys, who I thought looked upon her with a favorable eye.

There are times when the mind is roused by conflicting circumstances to make a great effort, so that it will not only tell on a class of individuals, but also penetrate some single heart and create there either a pleasure or a pain, as the being who may make this attack shall will. I felt I must do something, or else the dullness that was gradually creeping over me would soon show, if I did not check it, that something was making my soul sad.—When the wine (home-made) was brought on, my spirits rallied. The pure juice which had been made for years and had rested untouched in the vault of Mr. L.'s cellar, made my blood leap with excitement, as I sipped it, and my mind became once more active. The whole company became more frequent in their sallies of wit and mirth. I found the rector a man of fine literary ability, one accustomed to choice reading, and whose powers of memory were astonishing. Whatever dullness he might have had in his sermon this morning, he certainly did not show it now.

We opened with the poets, he reciting a verse from Shakspeare, and then commenting on its beauty, its wonderful thought, then came scraps from Burns, Hood, Shelly, Moore and others. We became so animated in our subject, that the general conversation ceased and all became attentive listeners. I was roused to a higher effort at the deep attention paid to our conversation, and at the request of the rector I consented to recite Gray's Elegy, which I did, giving it all the life and feeling in my power. Its effort was sufficient to gratify me—many a tear glistened in the ladies' eyes, the rector followed me with a warm interest, and at times his lips would move, as if repeating it unconsciously to himself.

When I had finished for a few moments, none seemed inclined to speak, until the rector said,

"Mr. Wayland, I am obliged to you, sir, you have given me a great treat; after which all expressed their pleasure at my recitation. Miss Charlotte Penwood expressed herself in a style that made the more literary feel very much like enjoying a good laugh."

"Why," said she, "what an eulogy that is! Strange I have never seen it, for I go to the graveyard every Sunday evening, in summer, but I never thought to look for it!"

"Oh, you are a little mistaken, Miss Penwood," said the rector, "it was not written in this country—it was written very many years since in England."

"Now I see! Pray, excuse my mistake!" her face wearing the color of a full blown dahlia, as she spoke.

"You are perfectly excusable," said I, "you know we are all liable to mistakes, Miss Penwood."

"You are very kind, sir!" said Miss P., "pardon my ignorance—I shall treasure Mr. Gray's *Eulogy* to a churchyard, and every time I see a ploughman, or a herd of cows, I shall say in my mind, that is *what* Mr. Gray's *Eulogy* is about!"

This was too much for Fred's nerves, and the way his handkerchief went to his mouth is no telling the peculiar glow on his face just about his eyes—this was the only spot that his handkerchief did not cover—he was taken with such a fit of coughing that Miss Maria Penwood suggested that this might end in a fit, as Mr. Morgan's face was very red, and this was sign—in a mintute she had taken her hartshorn bottle from her pocket, and with all womanly charity she showered it into poor Fred's face, in a manner it created such sneezing he was obliged to leave the table.

"How quickly it brought him to—does he ever have fits, Mr. Wayland?"

"O, no! I suppose it was a mere faint—a sudden burst of feeling!"

We soon returned to the parlor, and after remaining a half hour, Fred, Harry and I excused ourselves promising to see them all again at Ledge Hall.

"What a freedom it is!" said Fred, as we walked towards the inn.

"Really, chums, those Penwoods have nearly killed me with laughter—when Miss Charlotte P. got off her last extravagant idea about Gray's Elegy, it was too much if I ever felt like roaring it was then—thanks to her hartshorn it saved me!"

We all enjoyed a jolly laugh at the expense of the Penwoods, and then discussed the fine qualities of the rector and the generosity of the Lawrences.

"Well, Horace, how do you feel respecting to night—are you agoing to fawn round Maud?" said Harry.

"No, indeed!" I replied, "she heeded my attentions just before dinner—the fact is, she is outrageously jealous of Bell Ashton, and had the folly to trit me about her!"

"Yes," said Fred, "I saw you having a long chat with Ada, and after it you immediately sought Maud. I hoped when I saw you so pleasant that all would be made right!"

"But I noticed she appeared chilly and cold, and seemed to talk contra to what she really felt!"

"Now, Horace, be a man, come what will show her to night, you are not to be trifled with and take my word, she will repent!"

Having reached the inn, Harry bid us farewell, promising to be in waiting at Ledge Hall for us.

We had little time for leisure—when our toilet was made, it was past eight o'clock, and we immediately started for the Handlys. The party had been in full blast for at least an hour. The old mansion, built of gray stone, in French style, looked stately and grand as it loomed up amid the tall elms which surrounded it. The interior was brilliantly lighted—as Fred and I ascended the steps, we saw the rooms were crowded with sweet girls neatly, and some elegantly dressed, mingling with fine looking youths, appearing in the very height of pleasure. Harry was on the look-out, seeing us, he exclaimed,

"Very glad you have come, better late than never—there have been inquiries made about the two gentlemen from the city."

"Ha! ha! I tell you what it is"—said Fred, as we reached the private room,

"I am fearful they will be disappointed in us. But I expect to see Horace play his part bravely! If he flinches, I will never forgive him!"

"Nor I either!" added Harry.

"You need not fear my friends. However painful it may be for me to do it, I shall face the battle with composure—I am human! I can feel all the pride necessary now throbbing within me."

"Fear not, Horace!" said Harry, "I know Maud too well, she will suffer more than you—and will be the first to yield!"

"When it may be too late!" I replied.

"Come, you are gloomy!" said Fred.

"Rouse ye friend Horace. The deeper the game, the more skill it takes to play it!"

"Aye! and at last I may see myself checkmated!"

On entering the parlors, I cast a hasty glance over the rooms—Maud was leaning on the arm of young Handly, and appeared to be deeply interested in what he was saying—Ada was near her talking to a gentleman.

"Horrors!" Fred exclaimed—and in turning to look, I spied the Penwoods making for us at a most rapid gait.

"I'm doomed!" whispered Fred, "but I'll enjoy it!"

By this time they had reached us. Fred with all true gallantry bowed, as well as myself, saying, "Good evening, ladies!" and they in their turn courtesied extremely low, their faces wearing the dahlia glow, and their eyes—what eyes!—glistened with expressive pleasure as they said,

"Oh, we are so delighted to meet you again, gentlemen—we have a little plan in our minds which we wish to communicate to you."

This speech gotten off in concert by the Misses Penwood, made Fred's lips quiver with a little smile and the gentle hit he gave me, on the sly, assured me he was amused, and so was I.

"Certainly, ladies," said Fred, "anything you may have to communicate we shall only be too happy to listen to. Really we have talked of nothing else since we met on, but of the delight we experienced in your company."

"Shall we walk?" said Fred, offering Miss Charlotte his arm and leaving the more homely Maria for me.

"Monstrous!" thought I, "I'm pinned, I'd never forgive Fred for this." He had completely made a tool of me, without giving me the least chance to back out. The Penwoods were tall, gaunt beings, their hair was arranged in little finger-curls crawling all over their faces, somewhat freckled, their noses were enormous and flat. They were dressed in white, bare arms, a huge breast-pin they both wore, and any quantity of rings.

The young ladies smiled such smiles, and the gentlemen enjoyed such knowing looks with their female friends, that it caused this expression to fall from Miss Charlotte's lips, as we entered a quiet little room where we seated ourselves and breathed more free.

"It is more than extraordinary—it is astonishing! gentlemen, what a *sensation*, Rye (meaning Maria, but I call her Rye," said she, "for she is my dear little pet and only sister." O, for some dark corner where I might indulge my laughter—the thought of *little Rye*, who was every inch of six feet high and good for thirty-five years, being a pet. But my only refuge was to turn to the window, which I did, and Fred turned to the wall, and our handkerchiefs flew to our noses which we blew *tremendously*, and continued it long after Miss Charlotte had finished her say.)

"And I create—why, gentlemen, at every party we are always honored with city attention, and I do believe the young ladies are jealous!"

"Have you colds, gentlemen?" said Maria P.

To which Fred replied,

"We are troubled with sneezing sometimes, ladies, our olfactories are very easily disturbed, especially when such compliments are paid us!"

"You are quite welcome!" squeaked Miss Maria. "But I am sorry it should make you sneeze. Is that a family complaint—I mean, does it exist in your family?"

"Somewhat," said Fred, "at least I took to it naturally, and my friend Wayland caught it from me. I never sneeze when with him, but he does the same!"

"Do tell!" said Miss Charlotte, heaving up her palm-leaf fan in her right hand, and giving her work bag a swing with the other—again screamed,

"Do tell! Don't you consider it a *miracle?* why just think of it, Rye, when Mr. Morgan sneezes, Mr. Wayland sneezes too!"

"O, it is strangely strange," replied Ry—, "it almost equals the man without arms!"

"Well," said Miss Charlotte, "the little idea we have to communicate to you, gentlemen is—we are going to give a party to-morrow P. M.—especially a *sociable*, and we want you all to come!"

"Certainly," said Fred.

"With pleasure," I said.

"We shall have a select gathering, the rector and his wife, Harry Willard, Bell Ashton, Maud, Mr. Handly, Ada, and Uncle Sammy, if he gets home soon enough, he's a relation of ours, and he has so much amusing about him, I know he'd feel delighted to meet you."

"Well, sister, it's invite."

"No!—no more I will for once have a quiet little tea party—just what I term select!"

At this moment Harry Willard with Bell Ashton made their appearance.

"Why here you are! we've been having a regular hunt to find you!" said Bell, shaking hands with both of us and bowing to the Misses Penwood.

"Really, ladies," said Harry, "you certainly have monopolized these gentlemen's company!"

"Oh, no!" said Fred, looking very sober—"I fear we have theirs!"

"Shall we walk?" said Harry, "into the other room!"

"I should be happy to," I said, "shall I have the pleasure of your company, Miss Bell?"

"Certainly!" she replied—and we left the sublime Penwoods with Fred and Harry in all their maiden glory.

Bell looked exceedingly beautiful in her white dress, her form showed well, her eyes of wavy blue seemed sunshiny with pleasure, and her soft fresh cheeks were tinged with a healthy scarlet glow—her voice was soft and sweet, her laugh was musical. I once more entered the crowded parlors with Bell on my arm. I felt sure in my own heart, none were more beautiful, not even Maud in all her richness—but Maud I loved, and Bell I merely admired. As we walked, many an eye looked with admiration at Bell's graceful figure and lovely face.

"Miss Ashton, do you ever sing?" I said.

"Sometimes!" she replied.

"Will you favor me?"

"Certainly!"

I led Miss Ashton to the piano—when already she asked,

"What style of music do you like?"

"Anything will gratify me."

She played very cleverly and displayed much musical taste. She sang a charming little song—her manner was free from all affectation, and she played with an ease that would have done credit to many a higher class artist.

During her singing, quite a number had gathered around the piano and listened with attention—as she finished, she said to me,

"I hope you're not disappointed!"

"Certainly not, Miss Ashton, I feel free to say your style is very clever. Will you favor me with another song?"

"If you are anxious!" she said, giving her head a toss and looking into my face very kindly.

"I am!"

And she sung a little gem from the opera—

"I feel so gently o'er me stealing."

(To be continued.)

Horatio King has been appointed Postmaster General.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Theory and Practice—as Portrayed by Adversity and Prosperity.

BY KATE J. BOYD.

An Allegory.

'Twas night—
And the Heavens teemed
With stars bright and beautiful,
And on this sheet of beauty—
Was written—Prosperity.

The song of Prosperity—

"Oh! happy they
Who to blessings born!
Gather all roses,
Without a single thorn."

The day dawned
And with it came a change—
A sad change:
Nature's *lamps* had gone out,
And tears, took place of light—
All was dark.
And on this sheet
Was written "Adversity."

The Song of Adversity:—

Philosophically taught
Adversity cried
Out of the power of Fortune
I'll thrive.

And now! look aloft!
Ye down-trod of Earth,
Your souls will grow strong
From adversity's death.

'Tis practice ye want,
Not theory's plan,
But the God-written one
By the Iron sword of man.

Then labor and love
Will mingle together,
And "hope smile on effort"
In all kinds of weather.

STATE OF THE UNION.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. GILMER, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 26, 1861.

The House having under consideration the report from the select committee of thirty three—

Mr. GILMER said:

Mr. SPEAKER: The storm that now rages in the South increased before I left my home. It has increased, and still is increasing. It is near at hand, and is all around us. It has been my hope that some action of the two Houses of Congress would, ere this, have allayed this threatening tempest. I regret that it has not been done. I do not think, I trust that it is not too late for something to be done by this Congress by which this Government may yet be preserved, and peace and harmony restored to the greatest nation and the greatest people upon the earth. I must confess I feel discouraged by the fact that our northern friends have, up to this hour, made no demonstration.—Whether they intend to do so or not, I am not assured: but appearances indicate a cold, icy, stoical indifference to this raging storm in the southern States. A final effort, a desperate struggle, is now being made in all the southern States to communicate that which South Carolina now avows she has had at heart for the last thirty or forty years. When I was a boy, in that gallant State the doctrine of nullification was preached. It was said to be a peaceful remedy. It was said to be the only constitutional remedy by which differences between a State and the General Government, in relation to power, could be safely settled. But when that heresy was crushed out during the administration of General Jackson, the next resort was to secession. In order to give that some plausibility, it was said to be most peaceful in its character. Nullification never could have had many friends—secession never could have had many friends, were it not that their advocates gave the most solemn assurances that they were constitutional Union men, and excelled all others in attachment to the Constitution and the Union; and that the direction which they led was the better for the preservation of both. These pills were made acceptable with the most seductive assurance of good designs and peaceful purposes.

I pass, sir, over many points of history in relation to this matter, which go to show that the conspiring for disunion has been at work for many years, to come down to a day within the last twelve months. When the Democratic party permitted itself to be disrupted by the nullifiers and seceders at Charleston and Baltimore, and our nullifying and seceding friends rallied under a nomination of Union men, they held up that nomination of Union candidates to the southern people as a reason why they were not for disrupting this Government, in case Lincoln was elected. They insisted vociferously that they had made Union nominations; that they had put at the head of their tickets men who were Union men, as showing they had no design of disrupting the Government, in case they were defeated and Lincoln was elected. When they were accused of looking to disunion in case of defeat, they uniformly, in the South—almost without exception in the border southern States—denied it most manfully. What is the result? The men who regulated and controlled that disruption of the Democratic party; the men who enlisted under the Breckinridge ticket; the men who have maintained nullification as being peaceful in its character—who have advocated secession as a peaceful remedy: where are they? Doing all they can, everywhere, to destroy this Union.

Mr. BURNETT. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. GILMER. I decline to yield. What is said now? What is the course pursued by them now? To give the country time for reflection? To give the country time to consider? Are the people allowed to consider what they shall do? When Georgia was calling her convention, when Alabama was calling her convention, when Mississippi was calling her convention, what did we see? We found telegram after telegram going from this place; not for peace, not for reason, not for reflection, but still further to inflame the southern mind; still further to fire the southern heart; still further to run into madness; into inconsiderate action, the whole southern people. North Carolina and Virginia are now calling conventions; and what is the course pursued by men professing to want to preserve this Union? I will only call attention to what was published in yesterday's Globe. Here it is:

"A dispatch from Richmond says: 'Ten Virginia Congressmen have sent out an address to the people of Virginia, giving a review of the congressional proceedings in reference to the great question of the day, and the probable action of Congress, saying that it is vain to hope for any measures of conciliation or adjustment from Congress which the people of the South could accept. They also say that they are satisfied that the Republican party designs by civil war alone to coerce the southern States under the pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined, and united, as to make such an attempt hopeless. The address concludes by expressing the solemn conviction that prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia, in convention, will afford the surest means, under the providence of God, in averting the impending civil war, and preserving a hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.'"

Here are two ideas particularly dangerous in their character, prominent in this address. The first is, that Virginia's only safety is in leaving this Union. And the second is equally fallacious, equally dangerous; and it is, that that is the only way to *reconstruct* this Government. I notice also the following in the North Carolina Standard, a Democratic paper, but with a Union standard, referring to a letter sent from here by a Senator from North Carolina in the other House:

"Among other things, Mr. CLINGMAN charges that the 'hesitation or division' in the South, and the 'delay in the State' are encouraging the Black Republicans; that the Black Republicans only want an opportunity to 'compel the South to submit to their dominion, *to the extent even of abolishing slavery*, should civil war afford them a tolerable pretext.'"

Why, Mr. Speaker, this idea of a reconstruction of the Union is only a part and parcel of the fruitful expedients by which the popular mind is to be lulled, until the people, deceived by it, are drifted into the terrible consequences of the disruption of this Government. What, sir, get the fifteen slave States of this Union separated from the eighteen free States as the proper mode to be pursued to procure a reconstruction of this Government! There is a purpose and a design in all this. You meet the plain and honest-hearted Democrat, or an old Whig, either of North Carolina, or Virginia, or Kentucky, or Missouri, and tell him that the ultimate design and purpose of the movement is to sever finally and forever these slave States from the free, and break up this Union, and he would shudder at the idea, as the men who voted for Breckinridge would have shuddered had they known the truth—had they been told that, on the failure of that ticket, its friends intended to dissolve the Union. The true intention or purpose is not made known to them. Should the honest farmers, mechanics, and merchants of the South be told the truth, that the object is the final disruption of the Government, they would shudder at the idea. When you throw out a decoy duck, and tell them this deception, this syren song, that this is only a movement of the southern States to procure a reconstruction of this Government, I submit, with great deference, that you deceive them. Reconstruction! You might as well tell me, after you had taken a delicate watch, and put it under the ponderous blows of a forge hammer, that you only did it that you might reconstruct, with perfection, its complex machinery. I have no hope that they will ever come to the work of reconstruction. But if they should, I fear they will fail, and I should not, I confess, be much surprised if it were to turn out that their first step had been to break the main-spring." I honor Virginia and North Carolina, and all the southern States that have not seceded; and I desire that they shall understand what is really covered up in this cry of a readjustment of the Government.

I would say to my northern friends, to the members of the Republican party, that you have it in your power, and that too, I conceive, without any material sacrifice of any principle valuable to you or any one else, to crush this thing out in one hour. You have the power, and you ought to quiet the minds of all reasonable men in the slave States. You have it—and I say it with great respect—you have it in your power to crush out the enemies of this great and glorious Government. Why, sirs, do you think these ultra men insist on what they call protection, because it is of any value to them? Whenever you say to them, take it as you want it, then you hand over to them what will be to them their political winding sheet. It is not because it is a thing which is really valuable to the South that they desire protection, nor is it because it would be any injury to the North if you grant it. They demand it because they think you will refuse it; and by your refusal, they hope the South will be inflamed to the extent of breaking up this Government—*the very thing* the leaders desire.

Let me ask you, northern gentlemen—I beg pardon when I address you as northern men, but you are the men to whom I want to appeal—let me ask you one question. Suppose the Congress of the United States were to pass a law that no Governor of a Territory, that no member of a Territorial Legislature, that no man of any prominence in the Government, should give a vote, make a speech, or utter a word against the right of a slaveholder to settle and remain with his slaves in any Territory belonging to this Government, north or south: do you think it would make a solitary slave State more than otherwise would naturally be, provided the North had an equal chance to emigrate and settle in those Territories? Would it make one more slave? There is not a man in this House who can now put his hand upon his breast and say that he believes that it would make one slave State more or less, or one free State more or less, or one slave more or less. And if you want effectually to break up this disunion movement, all you have to do is to rise in your might in this Congress, and say, "Gentlemen of the South, just fix it so that there shall be equal rights of immigration and settlement in the Territories given to all the States; and when the people have the power to form a State constitution, which, as things now stand, will be a very short time, they shall be permitted to come in with a free or a slave constitution, as they desire." Do this, and you could do nothing that would disappoint the disunionists more, or which would so speedily prove their downfall. There would be joy and gladness among all the industrious masses; but weeping, mourning, and wailing, and a speedy end to the ambitious schemes of disunion politicians. Why, gentlemen of the North, let me remind you of the Kansas-Lecompton troubles, frauds, and swindles. The manner in which they were settled was not of your device. As you know, a few conservatives of the South had to struggle for a long time to prevail upon some of you to vote with us upon the Crittenden amendment, because it said that the people of Kansas, a Territory north of the line of 36° 30', might or might not have slavery, just as they pleased. Many of you were committed against there being any slave State north of the parallel of 36° 30'. We prevailed on you to join us in making a settlement. At last you came up and voted with a few conservative men of the South, to settle the question by allowing the people of Kansas to take the matter into their own hands, and say whether there should be slavery there or not. You did that; and I ask you what was the result?—The result in Kansas shows that there is no harm to you in that course. On that principle mainly, for adopting it in that case, has your strength grown up in your section; and I believe there are not now, in any section of this Union, many who have courage enough to denounce the course then taken to settle that difficulty. You triumphed then. But, as I think, on a correct, fair principle, all you ought to desire is the maintenance of that principle, whether it runs out for you or against you. You have it in your power to maintain it. You have elected the President and Vice President. You have secured the appointing power. Then I ask you to consider it again. I ask you to go home and think about it. If you will say to these fire eaters of the South, "Give us free emigration and free settlement, and then a fair vote on the formation of a State constitution," you will see a set of men die off quicker than you ever saw a set of men die off before. You will send them home to hide their heads, mourning and disappointed. I ask you to do it; I implore you, for the sake of the peace, the quiet, and the happiness of the earth. Do it, and to many millions of anxious and aching hearts it will give ease—Do it, and you will save the greatest people on the face of the earth from utter bankruptcy and ruin, and you will put an end to the race of a set of men who are acting, as I verily believe, like madmen. You will lose nothing for your section or your party. You will gain immeasurably to both, and to the whole country.

But you say there was no such issue as this in the canvass; that you did not come here under any instructions upon such an issue as this. Nor did you when Lecompton came here. Your election took place before that swindle was perpetrated and presented to you. You acted then without instructions. You acted under the advice of southern conservative men, and you got clear of that great wrong—You acted under the solemn sanction of your oaths, and met that crisis. Do so now, and your constituents will approve and rejoice in your course. I tell you, if you will only be advised by me, who lives in the heart of the South—a man in whom I believe you have some confidence as a fair minded man—just now be advised by me, and your country will say that you acted like noble patriots in a crisis which was forced upon you. You will have the praises of all your countrymen, and thousands and millions of unborn souls will rise up to say, "Blessed be the men who stood in this crisis and saved this great country."—Why, sirs, you tell me Congress can make slavery go, or not go, wherever it pleases. Just as well might you tell me that any law that Congress might pass would stop the waters of the Mississippi from flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, as to tell me that Congress could legislate slavery out of or into any Territory. It cannot be done.

More than that, gentlemen, when is this congressional legislation to be invoked? When will it be asked for? Only when the people of a Territory indicate their hostility to slavery, and invade the right. So long as the people get along without slavery, or peacefully with it, such legislation is not asked for. It is only when the people are determined not to have it, that Congress could be asked to interfere. How long will such legislation be effective? The people, as in the case of Kansas, will soon decide. Congressional action would not make a slave more or a slave less. I ask the members of this House to consider. Let by-gones and past differences pass. Let us come up to the great work of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of our great and beloved country.

I say to gentlemen here from the North, consider well Mr. Crittenden's proposition; not because it is so much better than some others as to become an *ultimatum*, or that it should have less favor with the North by reason of this individual opinion candidly expressed for myself, but because it seems to be acceptable to our southern friends. Disconnect it, if you choose, from territory hereafter to be acquired. Give us that at least. Think of it till Monday. If you will not give us the Crittenden proposition, give us the border-States proposition. If not that, then give us the proposition of the committee of thirty-three, modified, if you please, to conform in substance and in effect to the two first-named propositions; but let us all go together, every man who loves his country and this Union, for something that will certainly give peace to our distracted and distressed countrymen of all sections.

Sir, I am free to say that I have given the most careful examination to these various propositions; and I am cheered to find them all verging so nearly to the same ends. They do not differ so widely as to justify Union men in falling out by the way, and failing to agree. The effects expected by the adoption of any one of them ought not to be lost by the adoption of either of the others. In many particulars, and for reasons which I have not time now to assign, I think well of the report of the committee of thirty-three. Under all the circumstances, I incline to the opinion that their proposition to adjust the territorial question should be well considered, because it shows a feeling on the part of northern gentlemen that I had not expected. The objection to the proposition, so far as it relates to the Territories, cannot consist in the proposition itself; but it must be somewhere else than in what I can see on its face. It must be because it does not come from what gentlemen consider a desirable source. I read it as it is written. I give it, I think, a fair and impartial construction. And if I do, it means much, and goes a long way to adjust and settle all territorial quarrels as to the Territories we now have, or may hereafter have.

I prefer Mr. Crittenden's proposition so far as it relates to slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, arsenals, and dock-yards. But northern gentlemen say, that if you submit all these little questions of constitutional amendment to the people, and some of them are voted down, you will be worse off than you were before, and that these are all small and unimportant questions compared with the question of slavery in the States. The question as to the interference with slavery in these places has only had importance in the South as settling a principle which they feared would lead to an interference with slavery in the States. Whether slavery shall be employed in these places or not, is a question small compared with the question of slavery in the States; but it becomes an important one in the South, because if that power were exercised by Congress, our people take it for granted that the next step would be to attack slavery in the States. But if, as gentlemen propose, they will give us a congressional pledge upon these subjects, and then give us, as they propose, a perpetual guarantee against the interference of Congress with slavery in the States—the great area or field where it exists—for all time to come, by a constitutional amendment, never to be altered or disturbed except by the consent of all the States of this Union: if you will do this, then I conceive the apprehensions of my people will, in a great degree, be removed as to these diminutive fortifications. When the people of the free States have given them a guarantee for the perpetual enjoyment of their institutions in these glorious fifteen States, having nine hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory, the best rivers in the world, the most valuable productions of the earth, and the most desirable climate, and also give them a reasonable chance in the Territories wherever climate, soil, and productions will invite their settlement, then I would address my people, and say that they should stay in the Union.—With this constitutional, perpetual guarantee as to slavery in the States, and a congressional pledge as to the District, arsenals, and dock-yards, I should consider all inducements to interfere with slavery in these very small localities removed.

Gentlemen say that this is altogether unnecessary; that you never intend to interfere with slavery in the States; and that you have no power now to abolish it in the States. I have repeatedly heard that said here. I do not gainsay it. But I tell you, gentlemen from the North, that the item of a letter which I have read to you to-day, sent by the Senator to the capital of my State, is only a specimen of what is preached all over the South in every neighborhood; and the southern people do, whether justly or not, honestly believe that the Republican party—a great and powerful party at the North—do intend to interfere with slavery where it exists in the States; and if the North will come up in this solemn manner, and put this perpetual guarantee in the Constitution against the power of Congress, then the men who distract the South with this idea will be contradicted by you in the most positive and indubitable manner for all time to come. And here let me make a remark to northern gentlemen, in all kindness, and without meaning any offence to any one. You say you have elected your President constitutionally. I admit it. You express wonder and surprise that the South should be alarmed at this. Now, let me reason with you. The presentation of the converse of a proposition sometimes puts the question itself in a different light. Suppose the position of the two sections of the Union was reversed; suppose the slave States were eighteen, and the free States fifteen; suppose the slave States had a majority in this House, a majority in the Senate, and a majority in the electoral college; suppose the slave States were to hold a convention, and appoint the place of meeting as far South as they could, say at Mobile; that there should be no delegates in that convention from the free States; that they should nominate two candidates, one from Florida and the other from Texas, and should wind up their proceedings by the adoption of a resolution intimating that it is in the power of Congress, as well as the duty of Congress, to provide that no more free States shall be admitted into the Union, and should elect their candidates nominated by the slave States alone; suppose all these things were to happen, and then speeches, assurances, and telegrams, should be freely circulated through your country, that the South intend to make all the States slaveholding States: I submit to you, my northern friends, would you not be very much warmed up against that southern movement, and begin to feel that you were but small folks in this Government? Would you not feel like looking out for yourselves, at least to the extent of asking for some guarantee? I throw out this idea by way of some excuse or extenuation of these ravings and threatenings to the peace and quiet of this country.

It is my honest opinion—and in that I agree with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MILLSON]—that our present territorial question is substantially settled and that it is rather an excuse for agitation. I incline to the opinion that in the future, as heretofore, soil, climate, and productions would settle this question of slavery in the Territories, if peace and quiet were restored. After all that has been said and done, Congress has never made a free State out of any Territory that nature intended for a slave State, and has never made a slave State out of territory where free labor could be profitably employed. You cannot, by your Wilmot proviso, prevent the establishment of slavery in any territory where the people can use compulsory labor better and with more profit than any other, and where they can cultivate rice, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar, better than anything else. When such a territory has got a population large enough for the establishment of a government, and you tender them a territorial government, with the Wilmot proviso in it, they will throw it back in your faces; and when they have sufficient population for a State, they will organize a government of their own, republican in form, and apply for admission, and, according to your own principle, you will be bound to admit them. I am only showing you what a very little thing it is that we have got this country so much by the ears about, and if we get in a proper humor, how easy it would be for sensible gentlemen to get together and settle it.

Why, gentlemen, pray what is this territorial question? It is one that has only assumed its importance within a short time, because ultra partisans have magnified and misrepresented it for the purpose of inflaming the public mind North and South. In this they have succeeded to a most fearful and alarming extent. This is the true complaint with which we are afflicted. This is the disease which has brought us to the verge of the grave.

Why, sir, I find in the newspapers of the day that our northern friends say we have got the Dred Scott decision; that that decision makes slavery the normal condition of the Territories; and that the same principle there established, if carried out, would carry slavery into the free States. Who can wonder that that idea, when presented to northern audiences, should excite them against the South, and set them railing against us? And so, when a Democrat gets up before a southern audience and tells them that the great sectional Republican party has got the power, and has determined to set all the slaves free, who can wonder that they become excited? Who can wonder that the man who owns slaves looks up his old rifle, and that he and his sons are for fighting when thus assured? Partisans and demagogues have wrought all this mischief. The Supreme Court, as I understand it, has not decided that the normal condition of the Territory is either slave or free. No, sir. I used to think that the Missouri compromise was constitutional. Looking to the men who passed it, and the long acquiescence of the country and of all parties under it, I so concluded. I thought that partners in land could divide their land as legally and as constitutionally as they can sell it or jointly occupy it.

I can illustrate, in a few words, how I understand this decision, and the extent to which it has gone. Pardon me if I do so by example. Suppose two old farmers, Mr. North and Mr. South, have bought, and each owns, a large tract of land under a Government which permits slavery. Mr. North says he does not want to have slaves on his plantation; he will do without them, and makes a family law that all slaves brought over into his lands shall be free, if they come by the consent of the owner. The common Government says this homestead law you may make. But Mr. South owns slaves, and says that he will and does make his family law, making it legal to command the obedience and service of his slaves. This right the Government aforesaid, common to them both, recognizes. These old gentlemen, after awhile, conclude to buy, for the joint benefit of themselves and their families, a large body of new woodland adjoining or near to their said farm

and families, and take a common deed to the land, join in the payment of the purchase money, and the deed is made to them and their heirs. All this being completed, in the course of a few weeks Mr. North goes, with his sons and apprentices, oxen and carts, out into this newly purchased land to cut timber, and Mr South sends his sons and slaves, with horses and wagons, to do the same. When these parties meet on these newly purchased lands, and a quarrel begins. Mr. North addresses the sons of Mr. South, and I says that, although the land is common to both families, Mr. South had no right to send his slaves into this new purchase; and in consequence of this, and his (Mr. North's) homestead law, the slaves are free. No, sir, reply the sons, these slaves by law common to us both, belonged to our father on the old place. We have a joint right and a joint possession to this land with you. We have not left our possession. We are as much at home with these slaves and these horses, as you are with your oxen and apprentices. Mr. North replies, if you want your negroes to work on this land, you must set them free, or I will set them free. The sons of Mr. South say, if you do, we will do as much harm to you. So here arises the question.

The Supreme Court decides that neither of these parties have gone from home; they are tenants in common; and the same rights of property that each had at and in their first homes, they retain when they meet on the new purchase, the condition of which, after the said joint purchase, must be mixed, and must assimilate itself to the condition, rights and interests of its joint owners. But suppose an honest, impartial neighbor should come up while the quarrel progressed between the parties, and they would agree to leave the matter in dispute to him: he would not likely decide that the negroes were free; he would more likely advise them to divide their new lands as nearly equal between them as they could, and each stay with his own persons and things on his own side. But if told the court common to parties had decided that this cannot be done constitutionally, the neighbor would then likely advise the parties to make friends, get on friendly and peaceably with their persons and things, until the members of the family marry, and settle new farms or plantations on these newly purchased lands, and then let these new families determine each for itself about these slaves, just as Mr. North and Mr South originally did for themselves and their families. The question then comes to this can *we* agree? Is it possible that the sons of American fathers cannot agree in this trifling matter? If not, then we have lost the spirit of our fathers. What did they do? When they framed the Constitution, nearly all the States owned slaves; some did not. They recognized and generously provided for the rights of all in these then States as to slavery and every other matter. They provided in their common organic law if a slave ran away from his master into a free State, he should be returned. More than that, they agreed, by way of compromise, and to form a Union with slave States, to let the African slave trade be kept open for twenty-one years. That is what they did. When North Carolina granted to you Tennessee, it was put expressly in the bond that slavery should not be abolished by Congress in that Territory. That is what our fathers did. What, pray you, would they do if they were here in our places today? Why, they would settle this question immediately. They would not go to dinner before they had settled it. They never would have broken up this Union rather than do what I request of you to do; never! When the country comes to understand this, and looks back upon what our fathers did, this Congress will be disgraced for not having settled this question satisfactorily, and that, too, speedily. Strip it of all the misrepresentations and exaggerations which have been so improperly crowded around it to create sectional jealousy and hatred, and it becomes one so simple and plain, that were the plain, honest masses here that we assume to represent, they would settle it before the going down of another sun.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to refer to the proposition of the committee of thirty-three. I am not disposed to lock behind their action to see what this member or that member of the committee may have said. The country will make up its judgment on the report itself. What do they recommend? To let the Dred Scott decision alone. They say in silence to the South, you have got that Dred Scott decision in your favor; it gives to you your slaves and your right to hold them in all the Territories North and South; but we have got the power to secure free settlements and fair decisions in the Territories, and we will take care of the northern territory ourselves. We leave you the southern territory under circumstances which will enable you to establish slavery there, if you ever could do it under circumstances. We leave the Dred Scott decision untouched, uncontradicted, and without criticism, by making no reference to it in the compromise. Take your southern territory under the compromise of 1850, and under the Dred Scott decision, and with the protection and the right to sue for your slaves, which it declares, and do just what you please with it; and we will take the territory north of the Missouri line just in the same way; we ask no prohibition anywhere in any territory. You cannot make that north of 36° 30′ slave territory; and therefore we care nothing for the Dred Scott decision. But do you take the southern territory, with the Dred Scott decision; take it now, whilst the *status* of slavery is upon it, fixed by territorial law, and make a slave State out of it if you can. We ask no prohibition of slavery north of the line. We trust to climate, soil, and productions. If any of your negroes come over into our territory, the few that come, or are brought, may remain until the people of the Territory, in forming a State constitution, shall otherwise determine. If I am not mistaken, and I think I cannot be, in my construction there is no other on its face. I think this proposition may be safely accepted by the South. It not only applies to the territory that we now have, but it applies also to what we ever may have. I would have southern gentlemen think of it.

But it is said that there are men in the North who make war upon the Dred Scott decision. I ask, is this the first decision of the Supreme Court that was ever denounced by a political party? Our Democratic friends talk now much about standing by the decisions of the Supreme Court. I think I noticed that at Charleston a little resolution was offered committing the Democratic party to be bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court on all constitutional questions; but it did not get many votes. It comes with ill grace, I respectfully submit, from the Democratic party, to be preaching about standing up to the Dred Scott decision, when you cannot to-day get them to pledge themselves that the Supreme Court, even the present court, is to be the arbiter on all questions arising under the Constitution. They never have done so. They denounced the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States Bank; and although they had General Jackson in the Presidency, other Presidents of the same faith, and had the control of almost every State government, they never tried to amend the Constitution in that respect, or to take away the effect of that decision; never! The Republican party very improperly follow a bad example which was set for them; but, I imagine, with no better success. Experience, under the decision, will not require its reversal. I tell you it never will be done. I tell you, gentlemen, that, in my opinion, the more that is understood by gentlemen of the North and South, the less inclined will they be to disturb it. It was well said by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Millson)—it was a decision, mark you, connected with this Kansas trouble—that it gave to the North the kernel, and to the South the hull; and that is about the whole of it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these considerations, hoping thereby to get us in proper frame of mind and disposition to work for the peace of this country, because I desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, while I am in the Union; and if I am forced to go out of it, I may be also enabled to do my duty then. I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all the efforts of wise and good men, the State from which I come decides to dissolve her connection with this Government, my destinies are, and will be, with her. I know that when that event occurs peace cannot long continue. A war, a terrible war, will ensue. Whenever the people of the North and South have once appealed to the God of battles, for which I look with most fearful apprehension, a civil war will follow that will end only in the destruction of all the great interests of all sections of the country. Whenever that event comes, I know my duty; and whether I have the nerve to be there myself or not, I know that such will be my duty, and that it will al so be my duty to devote to the service my means, myself, and my children. Whenever that struggle comes, you will find, North and South, that the men who have sought most to preserve the Union, who have been the last to give it up, will be the first men to be found in the rank and file on both sides of the bloody contest, their means most liberally and freely be devoted to helping and maintaining the great, terrific, and bloody struggle, and they will enter it on either side for victory or death; and if they fail in their efforts for the first, they will be found with their back to the field, and their feet to the foe.

I want gentlemen North and South to mark my words: when these things come, when this bloody strife ensues, as it certainly will unless this spirit of disunion can be checked; when, mark you, this country shall be laid waste; when all our channels and communications of trade shall be broken up; when the shipping in our ports shall be destroyed; when our institutions of learning and religion shall wither away or be torn down; when your cities shall be given up for plunder and for slaughter; when your sons and my sons, your neighbors and my neighbors, shall be carried from this bloody field of strife; and our mothers, our sisters, our wives, and our daughters, shall assemble around us, and, with weeping eyes and aching hearts, say: "Could not you have done something, could not you have said something, that would have averted this dreadful calamity?" I want to feel in my conscience and in my soul that I have done my duty. [Suppressed applause.] I want you, fellow-men of the North, to be able to say that, upon a mere abstraction, that upon a question of no practical importance, you have not held out and refused to yield for the sake of giving peace to the country? I ask you, again, if you cannot give up this mere abstraction? For, with all due respect, I can never envy the feelings of the man, North or South, who, when that day of butchery and destruction shall come, will feel in his heart that he stood out on a mere point of etiquette; that if he had yielded a matter of no practical importance to him, or his constituents, all trouble could have been avoided. I ask gentlemen, North and South, if they will not unite in settling these abstract questions, and give peace to the country?

Alice Thorne is a young writer, for she is a beautiful young lady. We extend to her a hearty welcome. Her poems, as well as prose sketches, indicate the rising of a new "star" in the literary heavens of female writers; and, as we know her to be a young lady with a highly cultivated head and heart, we would encourage her to high aspirations. What touchingly beautiful and softly flowing lines are the following:

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

REPINE NOT.

BY ALICE THORNE.

Poor, weary heart, repine not,
Tho' shadows 'round thee fall,
And gloomy lights are dawning
Upon life's crumbling wall.

Poor, weary heart, repine not,
Tho' earth to thee seems drear,
Behind the clouds, remember,
The brightest sun is near.

Poor, weary heart, repine not,
For all will soon be bright!
This dreary night of darkness
Will soon be turned to light.

Poor, weary heart, repine not,
For all is for the best!
'Tis a Father's hand that chastens,
And fits thee for the blest.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Recollections of Lola Montez.

BY PAUL RIVINWOOD.

Now, who is there, let me ask, that has ever had an half hour's conversation with Lola Montez, that can for a moment doubt, that he has spoken with a sparkling brilliant creature? I at any rate certainly do not! She was probably enough of that genius which in England is invariably called "fast," but her speet is most surely that of talent! Thus writes one of England's favorite critics. Lola Montez closed her earthly career a week ago in New York; and we may hope—with all her faults—she has found that rest which we are so anxiously searching after. My reader, lay aside your superstitions—if you have any, and read with kindly feelings what I shall write of this gifted and eccentric lady. Donna Lola was of Irish and Moorish-Spanish descent and was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, in 1824—making her forty years of age at her death. At the age of six she was sent to Scotland to school and a few months after was removed to London, where she continued her studies in the family of Sir Jasper Nichols, then Commander in Chief of the Bengal forces. She was again removed to Paris and remained a series of years. She completed her education at Bath, England. At the age of fourteen she was promised in marriage to Sir Abraham Lumly, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India. This roused her anger, to marry an old man of sixty did not agree with her young life, and she eloped with an officer in the British Navy. After living with him a short period, he deserted her and she was obliged to seek her mother, Mrs. Cragie—then in India. Her reception was very cool indeed! she again departed for England, and made her home with Miss Fanny Kelly, in London, and immediately commenced her training for a danseuse. In this she failed. Not so much for the want of talent as from a dislike taken to her by one Lord Ranelaugh, a habitués of the "Omnibus box" at her Majesty's theatre, London. It is reported for an insult he offered to her, which she severely rebuked, a few months before in Paris. He being one of the supporters of this Theatre insisted on her not appearing again. Poor Lumley the popular manager did not dare to dispute his right to dictate—and Lola's career as a danseuse was at an end. I do not propose to discuss Donna Lola in the light of a fashionable danseuse but of that of a literary character. Had she not been a rarely gifted woman, one of *remarkable ability!* her name never would have become as familiar as it now is. Donna Lola was a genius. Her mind was clear and active, her perceptions keen, and her physique undeniably perfect. Her face was strikingly beautiful! Small, with piercing eagle eyes—large and radiant—covered with heavy glossy eye lashes, a mouth neatly cut, with teeth white and regular—and an expression which always bewitched the bachelors and created a delight in all the admirers of the beautiful. But Lola was a being blown by every wind here and there. It is no wonder her life was not a calm one. She possessed a noble heart—also a strong will, and when roused a temper horrible while it lasted; but when the sunshine again covered her features it would be impossible to think her the woman of passion you had so recently seen. She was a daring creature, one fearless when she undertook anything—but she has been more sinned against than sinning. Only lately has she been duly appreciated—perfectly at home in any part of the world, familiar with the most polished society, having access to those "*circles*" where only the well-bred and the scholar can gain a hearing. Her knowledge of the various languages was wonderful. Whether you addressed her in English, French or Spanish, it made no difference, she spoke each with an ease that one does his mother tongue; and with a grammatical correctness that few possess.

At one period we find her married, at another we read of her horse whiping a Prussian Colonel for daring to insult her, and then playing the agreeable to the King of Bavaria. In this instance I think Donna Lola was actuated by pure political motives. The King was nearly seventy and he saw in Lola a woman of ability. Her judgement was of the heroic. She loved liberty! She had before formed the acquaintance of Dujarrier, editor of *La Press*, one of the leaders of the Republican party in Europe. Here she formed a taste for politics and learned from him to *hate tyranny* and *oppression* in any form. By her *will* she made the old King displace many who were obnoxious to her love of liberty; and for this she was obliged to fly from Munich. While there she was made a Bavarian Countess, which title she rarely used after this eventful epoch in her life. I had heard much of Donna Lola long before she came to the "*States*." I had read notice after notice of her eccentric acts and I was not prepared to admire her only in the light of a gay, daring, witty, reckless creature. My first favorable impressions of her I derived by reading a criticism on her life by the operatic critic—of "Upper Grafton street," London—on the Morning Press. His scholary criticism impressed me favorably with Donna Lola. A few years after she came to America and met with a reception which would have crushed the heart of many. Scandalized by the "press," rejected from society, Lola soon dropped the life of a danseuse, but not to be idle. She felt her acts had been terribly misjudged, and to gain her proper position in society was her aim. She accomplished it! Her mind instantly saw that literature was appreciated, and she felt the power to brave the Rubicon; and shortly made her debut as an authoress and lecturer. Here she succeeded, her "MSS," found a ready publisher and a capital sale! One of her works she devoted to her own life—and when read by the public saw Donna Lola in a different light, and said they, 'Why how blind,' to be sure! She's a woman after all, and has a heart.

Yes, Lola had a kind heart, and all who treated her with tenderness, found in her a genial friend, whose kindness did not end in words, but had a wonderful charm on her purse-strings. Many have received her *charities*. What she gave was given *not* to make herself famous, but to render the afflicted comfortable. It was, during her lecturing tour, through the Northern States, that I had the gratification of meeting with her. She was to lecture on "Beautiful Women," and long before the hour for the lecture to begin, I was there full of speculation concerning this gifted and brilliant woman.

Yes, there I sat in all my youthful admiration wondering and wondering! how Donna Lola would look! I fancied I should see a being bedecked with diamonds and rose-colored silk, looking as gaudy as a "pheasant." I was young then, and my knowledge of society was meager—I had forgotten that Lola was a perfectly well-bred lady. Eight o'clock came. A neatly dressed little figure moved gracefully on the stage and took a seat.

If I remember, she was attired in a dark silk skirt and white linen basque. She wore no ornaments. Her dark curls fell gracefully, and her eyes, ah, how they sparkled! I should have known those eyes anywhere. I have never seen their like since. Her lecture was a brilliant effort, full of wit, satire and interlectual meaning.

She treated of all classes of society—none that heard it could doubt her ability, and that she had traveled the world and had seen all phases of life. I shall never forget her rich melodious voice, her clear and perfect enunciation, and the ease and manner of her delivery. Yes, I hear the sentence now ringing in my ear, and I remember how it thrilled me! as she repeated:

"We all do fade as the leaf!"

I had procured a letter of introduction to Lola, through the kindness of a friend and early next morning I hurried to deliver it. On my arrival at her hotel I sent my card and was shortly shown to her private parlor. Lola was dressed for traveling and though making preparation for starting received me so graciously that I shall always remember it.

"I am glad you have called, please set down and let us have a talk!" She talked and I listened. She related anecdote after anecdote, many of them very clever, and made herself so undeniably agreeable that I felt very queer about the heart—which the critic of "Upper Grafton street," London, has been pleased to term "A grande passion!" Yes conversed the whole hour and then we went to the depot. I saw her in the car, the whistle of the Iron Horse screamed, "farewell!" Lola whispered "Adieu!" One shake of that little hand, a look from those "eagle eyes!" we parted. It was our first and last meeting. How true her words have proved in her own case,

"We all do fade as the leaf!"

She has faded from earth in all her autumnal beauty. May we not hope for a brighter hereafter! Her last hours were peaceful. Her spiritual adviser Doctor Hawks of Calvary Church was by her side when the summons came for her soul to vacate its earthly mansion. Being asked by him if she feared death,—she opened those brilliant eyes and whispered, "I do not fear to die! I am forgiven!" And all was over. God had taken the spirit of his erring, wayward daughter home.—Taken it in a flood of repentence and who can say what joys are hers. Though she possessed faults, she also had great charity, great faith, great love! Many may accuse her of having fallen from virtue, but reader, He that knoweth the secrets of all hearts, knew her longings, her anxious hope for forgiveness. And o'er this she has heard those comforting words:—"Daughter thou art forgiven, Sin no more!"

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

An Important Change.

In one of the middle states, it was said a few years ago that a building erected for a church and used for that purpose for a long time, at length was disused and converted into a grog-shop, and some of the monuments from the grave-yard adjoining were pulled up and laid at the door for step-stones.

1. When a church is suffered to go down in in any place it has a deleterious influence on morals.

2. The "Synagogue of Satan," generally succeeds it.

3. Those who frequent the grog shop are stepping *upon*, if not *into*, the grave.

4. Men must be exceedingly hardened to carouse over the graves of their kindred and neighbors. E.

MASS ON THE PLAINS OF SYRIA.—The Syrian correspondent of the London *Times* describes the celebration of mass before the French army in Syria. The forces were encamped upon a plain, and the altar was built upon an eminence overlooking the plain at the verge of the camp. It was composed of empty biscuit boxes covered with white linen cloths, and the steps with rugs lent by the officers. In front, at each angle, was a mountain gun.

The military were disposed in favorable positions in front and on either side of the altar, and the drums and bugles on the left, with cavalry trumpets directly behind. At intervals the drums and bugles, alternating with the trumpets, broke in, and gave the ceremony a warlike, fierce, and menacing character, which was again changed and softened; when a really respectable choir pealed forth a hymn of thanksgiving and praise to the God of infinite mercies and loving kindness. At the elevation of the Host, arms were presented with a rattling sound and salutes were fired from the four corners of the camp. The sight of an European army thus at devotion on the plains of Syria was a strange, imposing spectacle, and carried the mind back to the days of Godfrey and Coeur de Leon.

My home is on the rolling deep,
I spend my time in feeding sheep;
And when the waves on high is running.
I take my bag and go a gunning;
I shoot great ducks in deep snake holes.
And drink gin slings from two quart bowls!

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....Feb. 9, 1861

C. C. Cox, J. W. Alexander, } Editors and Proprietors.

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Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription is out, and unless renewed within one weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

The Times has a good circulation in Guilford and adjoining counties. N. C., and offers a good medium to advertisers. The following is our regular scale of prices:

One insertion of ten lines	$1 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	2 00
One quarter column	5 00
One half column	8 00
One column	15 00
One square one month	2 00
Two squares do	3 00
Three do do	4 00
One quarter column one month	6 00
One half column do	10 00
One column do	15 00
One square one year	15 00
One quarter column one year	50 00
One half column do	80 00
One column do	100 00

The State Convention.

The bill for calling a state convention has passed both houses of our legislature, and it provides for the holding of an election, on the 28th day of this month, to vote "Convention" or "no Convention," all persons entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly being entitled to vote in this election. It is also provided that an election of delegates shall be had at the same time; the number to be one hundred and twenty, and each county to be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons. If "Convention" shall carry, the Governor is to issue his proclamation setting forth the time of meeting, provided it be not before the eleventh of March. All acts of the convention are to be submitted to the people for ratification.

Heretofore we have advocated the call of conventions, even as far back as before the Presidential election, provided conventions be called in all the states, and for the purpose of appointing delegates to a National Convention to consider and settle our national difficulties, believing they could not be settled by Congress. Such a policy has not been pursued, because the only active movers at the first were the secessionists, and they did not desire a settlement. We are not, therefore, prepared at this time to indicate what course of policy we would advise in the present case under the circumstances, for every such move heretofore has been made to ensure, by the perfect organization of the secessionists, only to the promotion of their ends, and to the defeat of the hope of an equitable compromise. If before the 28th, we are convinced without a doubt that there is no hope for the Union, then our course is plain; if there still be hope for the Union, the policy will be doubtful, from the fact above stated. And from this fact, we doubt not they were good and patriotic motives that governed those who in our legislature opposed the call of a convention. We cannot, therefore, censure any one who opposed this convention bill under the conviction it was only placing into the hands of the secessionists a dagger to stab the Union. Neither would we say that all were secessionists who voted for the bill, because all the secessionists did vote for it. It is a question in which we have no right to impugn the motives on the one side or the other, however we may differ as to the policy.

New Music.

OCEAN SERENADE, composed and respectfully dedicated to his friend Mr. Julius Lee, by W. H. Bourne, Professor of Music at Edgeworth Female Seminary, Greensboro, N. C. Published by Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

We are indebted to Prof. Bourne for a copy of this beautiful Vocal Duet. It is one of the most popular pieces of music introduced into our town for a long time. Our ladies (and we must be pardoned for the egotism, if it be such,) are as good judges as the ladies of any other town in the universe, and they all praise it in unmeasured terms. Prof. Bourne is a good compositor and a good performer.

S. C. Tax Bill.

The Tax bill of South Carolina has at length, after various amendments, been unanimously adopted by both branches of the Legislature of that State. The entire amount proposed to be raised by it is $1,800,000. This includes certain extraordinary contingencies which may arise for the military and other exigencies of the State, amounting to about $900,000. The amount necessary to meet the pressing demands of the State, about $850,000, is provided for by direct taxation. Treasury notes and bills receivable in amounts of $50, $100 and $500 for about $700,000 are to be issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. This rate of taxation above that of the previous year, is about twenty-five per cent. The appropriation of $30,000 for the dredging of Maffit's channel has been restored, and $50,000 appropriated to meet the contingencies of mail service.

Will Europe Recognise Us?

This question is being discussed, though it is of little importance, since the Southern Confederacy, if such a confederacy is ever formed, will be able to force a recognition. However, as an item of news, to which some importance is being attached, we give the following:

"The British Consul at Pensacola, it seems, has officially 'endorsed' a State clearance to a cotton laden ship there, and the endorsement, doubtless, will see the ship to Liverpool. Nobody can believe now, that a British Consul would venture upon such a proceeding, without having been previously advised by his government. And, such being the case, is it not further evidence that the British Lion does not intend that the 'cotton' he wants shall be shut up in Southern ports by a paper blockade?"

And again the news from Toronto, Canada, that the British government intends to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as soon as it is regularly organized and makes application in due diplomatic form, creates a profound sensation. The N. Y. *Express* says:

"The journal which makes this announcement—the Toronto *Leader*—is high, official authority, and of its correctness in this case, the most intelligent of our people here do not appear to have any doubt.

The general convention of the cotton States, it will be remembered, assembles at Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th of February—a month in advance of Lincoln's inauguration. The programme is to organize a provisional government at once, (with President, Vice-President, &c.,) and then dispatch ambassadors to England and France for recognition as an independent power, so as to be ready for consequences, whatever they may be, under the republican *regime*, by March 4th.

The cautious and very diplomatic speech of the British Premier, at the Southampton dinner, on the 9th, strongly adverse to 'coercion' connection—and the meaning may be intervention—(besides recognition)—in case we go to work cutting one another's throats, and blowing one another's brains out."

The correctness of the statement of the Toronto Leader being questioned, that paper re-affirmed its statement in most positive language, saying it knew what it was saying. A union of all the slave states into a provisional government, and the recognition of this government by foreign powers, will make coercion an impossibility. We deprecate the necessity for such a movement, the breaking up of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy—there is not a just ground for it—but if it cannot be helped, if it must be so, then the slave states are a unit and no power can crush them.

Earthquake.

The Iredell Express states that two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at Morganton, North Carolina, recently. The citizens were much alarmed. The same shocks, as we learn from the Carolinian, were felt at Franklin.

Why Fort Sumter Should not be Attacked.

Judge Longstreet, in a communication in the Columbia *Guardian*, defends Gov. Pickens for not ordering an attack on Fort Sumter, contrary to the clamor ringing through Charleston and the State urging it. The Judge says that he would not order an attack, though all the people of South Carolina demanded it. The following are his reasons:

"Because every day is weakening the fort, and strengthening our power over it—because nothing can be lost by delay, up to within eight or ten days before Lincoln's inauguration—because I don't wish to give the submissionists of the South an apology for their fears—because I am sure every one of the seceding States would oppose the attack, not because it would be wrong, but because it would embarrass their operations—because it would give abolitionists at the North power over our friends in that quarter—because I believe, as soon as the Southern Confederacy is formed, the forts will be delivered up without bloodshed—because I am now sure no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter, and if there should be, we could sink them before they could reach the fort—because I would have South Carolina exchange views now with her sister seceding States before she takes any step which must involve their interests—because I would consider the possession of the fort just now a burden rather than a benefit. Thus would I act with my dim lights."

The Judge's "dim lights," are generally very luminous.

Progress of Secession.

As we stated a few weeks since in the TIMES, the disunionists appear to be thoroughly organized, a most complete Know Nothing organization, which shows only its acts, without developing its agencies. We are fully convinced that the leaders have long been organizing and perfecting their *wires*, and now every thing they set their hands to, seems to prosper; even resistance to the opposers of secession tends but to advance the cause. These leaders are organized and are in disguise. *They* ingratiate themselves into leaders in every movement to avert secession, for the purpose of averting the effects of these Union demonstrations. It is organization and order working against confusion; it is a secret hair chain working the machinery and which eludes detection. Disunion appears to be inevitable—we do not wholly despair—man's extremity may be God's opportunity—but should there be no remedy, should the stubbornness of the Republicans equal the madness of the Secessionists, then it will be the duty of every good man, South, to be firm to what remains to him of his country; to unite his patriotism, his counsel, his valor, his life with the patriotism, counsel, valor, and life of his fellow countrymen for the defense of the liberties we enjoy, and their perpetuity to our posterity.

We still hope the Union may be preserved; we are only indicating what we conceive to be the proper position for every true Southerner, should disunion be inevitable. We refer to the news columns of this paper for the position of affairs.

Are they Eligible?

The editor of the Western Democrat says he has been asked several times if a Judge or Solicitor was eligible to a seat in the State Convention just called by the Legislature. Section 4th of Article 4th of the Amended Constitution of North Carolina says:

"No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, *or under this State*, or any other State or Government, *shall hold or exercise* ANY OTHER OFFICE *or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State*, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace."

The Convention being called "under the authority of this State," it appears conclusive that a Judge or Solicitor, or any other State or Government officer, is not eligible to a seat—military officers and Justices of the Peace alone excepted.

And it is also a fair inference to suppose that a member of the present Legislature is not eligible, for even if the Legislature were to adjourn before the Convention meets, the members continue to hold their places until their successors are elected.

Hon. T. L. Clingman.

On Thursday of last week, the Hon. T. L. Clingman was re elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature for six years from the 4th of March next. He received 11 majority over all others. Mr. Clingman received 85, W. A. Graham 17, Bedford Brown 16, S. H. Rodgers 11, B. S. Gaither 6, W. N. H. Smith 4, R. S Donnell 2, Wm. Eaton, R. H. Cowan, D. S. Reid, J. A. Gilmer, Lewis Thompson, and Geo. E Badger 1 each.

Mr. Brown's name was withdrawn in both Houses, at his own request, before the voting commenced.

Virginia Election.

On Monday an election was held in the several counties of Virginia for delegates to the State Convention, and also for referring the acts of the convention to the people. Enough returns have been received to indicate that the state has gone largely for Union and for reference.—"Union" means exhausting all efforts for peace first, then secession.

The Peace Congress.

The convention organized on Monday with closed doors. This is considered a prudent move. The following States are represented:

North—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

South—Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri.

Ex-President Tyler was chosen President of the convention. On taking the chair he made one of the most eloquent and patriotic efforts ever heard. It filled the convention with a thrill of patriotism. Even Chase, of Ohio, and other Republicans, grasping Tyler's hands, said they would go where Virginia would lead.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Senators Wigfall and others have telegraphed to Montgomery urging Alexander Hamilton Stephens for President of the Provisional Southern Confederacy, in order to conciliate the Conservatives.

To be Besieged.

We see it announced that the Hon. F. J. Moses has been appointed by South Carolina as a commissioner to attend the State Convention of North Carolina.

It appears from the resolutions passed by the legislature of South Carolina, and published in this paper, that South Carolina is emphatically out of the Union, and "has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States;" therefore, the appointment of the above commissioner can be for nothing else than a spur in the sides of the poke-easy state of North Carolina, to hurry her up in the march of secession. If the vote on 28th inst is carried for "Convention," there is not a doubt that North Carolina will be besieged with all the powers of the secession energy.

Southen Convention.

The States of North Caralina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana assembled by delegates in a Southern Convention in Montgomery, Alabama, on Monday the 4th.

Hon. Howell Cobb was selected as permanent President, and Johnson F. Hooper, by acclamation, secretary. All the delegates were present except F. Morton, of Florida.

Mr. Cobb, in the course of his remarks on taking the chair, said that the occasion which assembles us together is one of no ordinary character. We meet as representatives of sovereign independent States, which by a solemn judgment have dissolved all political connection with the government of the United States. It is now a fixed, irrevocable fact. The separation is perfect, complete and perpetual. The great duty now devolves upon us to provide a government for our future security and protection. We can and should extend to our late sister States, which are identified with us in interests, feelings and institutions, a cordial invitation to unite with us in a common destiny. We are desirous at the same time, of maintaining with all our late confederates friendly relations, political and commercial.

Capt. Braxton Bragg, of "a little more grape celebrity"—now a resident of Louisiana—has been selected by the Governor of that State as one of his aids.

NEWS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Messrs Slidell and Benjamin, Senators from Louisiana, after some well-timed remarks, withdrew from the Senate to day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Colonel Hayne, special messenger from South Carolina, has delayed his departure until Wednesday, having been informed that the President is preparing a reply to his communication.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Black, late Attorney General, will be nominated by the President as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to supply the vacancy created by the death of the late Judge Peter V. Daniel.

RESIGNATION.—Lieut. R. G. Cole, of Florida, and late of the U. S. Army, has resigned his commission.

RAILROAD GUARDS.—President Felton, of the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, has stationed guards at all the bridges on that highway, to prevent any injury to those structures from the hands of the miscreants who have threatened their destruction, to prevent President Lincoln from passing over them. So says the Washington *States*.

DISAGREES WITH GEN. SCOTT.—Rumor says that there is a disagreement between Gen. Scott and President Buchanan, bout the movements at Fort Monroe. The President is exceedingly annoyed and mortified at the turning of the guns of the fortress inland, just at the time he was complimenting the loyalty of Virginia in his special message.

VERDICT FOR THE LOSS OF AN UNBORN CHILD.—We see it stated, says the St Louis *Democrat*, that the suit for $20,000, instituted by a man named Ellington, against Capt. Miller, of the steamer R. J. Lackland, for causing the death of a child (unborn) by running into and sinking a flat boat in June last, at Cairo, on board of which was the mother, has been decided in the United States Court, at Jackson, Mississippi, against the defendant.

GOING TO JAIL ON A SPECULATION.—The Boston *Traveller*, notices an incident which could hardly have occured out of Yankeeland. One of the witnesses for the defence in a robbery case at Roxbury, declined obtaining bonds, although he could probably have done so, but allowed himself to be committed to jail. He will have to stay there three months, receiving $1 per day and his board. He will have about $90 at the end of his term of imprisonment, treble the sum which he would have been able to earn, above his board, as a common laborer.

QUEER APPROPRIATIONS.—An Indian squaw, roaming around the garrison at Fort Yuma, California, discovered twenty-dollars' worth of postage stamps in sheets in the officer's quarters, and a happy thought struck her. Shortly after, she created quite a commotion by appearing on the parade ground stuck all over with the stamps, regardless of dignity and decency. The officer found that his postage stamps, intended for the mail, had been appropriated to the female.

One night recently a number of runaways from the border counties of Maryland, passed through York county, Pa., on their way to freedom. The next day they were pursued and captured in Adams county, and taken back to their old quarters. No opposition was made to their return by the citizens of the village in which they were captured.

KENTUCKY AGAINST SECESSION.—The Kentucky Senate gave on Friday a decided expression adverse to calling a State Convention. A resolution, declaring it inexpedient to take further action on the subject at present, passed by a vote of 25 to 14. Also the Senate has passed resolutions appealing to the Southern States to stop the revolution and against coercion, providing for an adjournment until the 24th of April, to wait the responses from sister States, and also making an application to Congress to call a National Convention.

Peaceful News from Florida!

PENSACOLA, Feb. 2.—A truce has been concluded. The Mississippi troops returned home Monday. The Alabama troops will remain here until they are relieved.

Position of Mr. Douglas.

In the Senate last week a debate took place between Mr. Wigfall of Texas, and Mr. Douglas.

"Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Texas cannot vindicate himself and those that act with him, unless he vindicates the Republicans also; and they cannot vindicate their position without vindicating his. Hence they unite in denouncing non-intervention; they agree in denouncing the great principle of non-interference, which alone can put a stop to the slavery agitation. The Senator could not have given a more striking illustration of the justice of my first comments of the sympathy between the extremists north and the extremists south, than this unity of purpose to keep the slavery agitation in Congress, and thus produce an "irrepressible conflict" between the two sections. All I have ever asked was, that the Republicans, on their side, should give up their alleged right to interfere against slavery, and that the extreme South should give up their claim to interfere for slavery. Let the question alone, and there will be peace in this country.

"But the Senator says that, to adopt the principle of non-intervention on the subject of slavery, would be equivalent to the abandonment of the right of protection to property; that every Government must protect property everywhere. That Senator had better read the Constitution again, and then let him tell me where he finds the power given to this Government to protect horses, or cattle, or merchandise, or slaves, or any species of property in any State or Territory of this Union. I do not propose to make a distinction between them; but I deny the right of this Federal Government to interfere with either of them. The Constitution gives no power to do so in the States; and let him show me a clause of the Constitution that gives greater power on domestic questions in the Territories than in the States."

In reply to this, and giving the conditions on which the South would be willing to compromise, and the seceding States come back into the Union, Mr. Wigfall used the following language.

"Mr. WIGFALL. The Senator from Illinois cannot find any power in the Constitution to protect property. I ask if this is a Government? If it is, what was it instituted for? For the protection of life, liberty, and property. What sort of property? and under what circumstances is this Government bound to protect life, liberty, and property? When within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government in the Territories, in the navy-yards or dock-yards, or in the District of Columbia, and upon the high seas. Nobody doubts that if a cargo should sail to morrow from New York to New Orleans, from any port in the United States to any other port in the United States—New Orleans is not now in the United States—or if a cargo should sail under the flag of the United States from New York to Liverpool, or any other foreign port, and it were seized upon by any individual or Government on the earth it would be the duty of this Government to protect it. I say, then, that a the South we demand slaves shall be considered as property, and we ask no more protection for them than we do for any other species of property. We simply insist that we shall not be tabooed, that our species of property shall not be the only one which this Government, that we have established, does not protect. That is the position that we take. If the Senator from Illinois wants to save the Union by keeping the border States in it, and inducing the cotton States to come back, let him introduce a resolution to amend the Constitution in that particular, and let him and his Republican friends vote for it, and give us any sort of assurance that it will be ratified by the people, and I have no idea that any other States will leave the Union, and I think there is a strong probability that those that are out will come back; but nothing short of this is a remedy."

Distressing Casualty.

Mr. Jno. Ellis, a resident of Chaptico district, St. Mary's county, Md., accidentally shot and killed his wife on Saturday last. They had been playfully snapping at each other a pistol, which was supposed to be unloaded, when finally the weapon was discharged while in the husband's hands, and the ball entering the breast of Mrs. Ellis caused her almost instantaneous death.

STATE ITEMS.

FALSE REPORT.—The editors of the N. C. C. Advocate denying the report that they were for coercion, say.—

"In case of war by any power, upon any one or more of the Southern States, the Editors would be found true to their native soil against all the world; and if the one eyed Editor could get a left-handed gun he could hardly resist the inclination to "march to the soundof the drum;" and he thinks, in case of necessity, his Associate would not hesitate to lead a battalion into the field."

REV. J. L. FISHER.—We are requested to inform the correspondents of Rev. J. L. Fisher that his address is Scotland Neck, Halifax, Co., N. C.

DENTISTRY.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. S. Scott, who has taken the rooms of the late Dr. Woollen, and contemplates a permanent settlement among us as a Dentist. He comes highly recommended, and will, we doubt not, give satisfaction. We have, since Dr. W's lamented decease, been much in need of a good Dentist.—*Washington Dispatch.*

SMALL POX.—The Raleigh Banner learns from Dr. Hill, the attending physician, that Mr. Nelson, now confined with small pox at Mr. Bain's, was doing well, with every prospect of a speedy recovery. Yesterday was the tenth day of the disease. No other case has occured, and there is scarcely a probability that another will occur.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Judges will ride as follows the Spring Circuit, to-wit:

Elenton,	Judge Osborne.
Newbern,	" Heath.
Raleigh,	" Bailey.
Hillsboro',	" Howard.
Wilmington,	" Saunders.
Salisbury,	" French.
Buncombe,	" Dick.

NEW POSTOFFICE.—A new Postoffice has been established at Young's Mills, near Greensboro', Guilford county.

AN EMBLEM OF GOOD WILL.—Hon Amos A. Lawrence, one of the great Boston committee which brought on to Congress the memorial of 14, 00 voters of that city in favor of the Crittenden plan, has presented to the Editor of the Richmond Whig the American flag in which the memorial was wrapped, "as an emblem of good will from the Bay State to Old Virginia."

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are last quoted in New York at 77. Virginia 75¼ to 75.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A lad in Wilmington, N. C., named Jas. E. Dickson; took enough of his mother's money, Wednesday last, to buy two small shot guns, with which he and a companion went shooting. The gun of his companion accidentally exploded, shooting Dickson in the head, as he was crossing a branch near the town.—The frightened boy fled home, leaving Dickson lying half buried in mud and water. He was found Friday morning, still alive, and lived till Saturday, when he died after relating the manner of the accident. His lying in the mud, dying almost, for two nights and a day, is awful.

HON. JUDGE DICK.—His honor Judge Dick who was appointed to hold a special Term of the Superior Court for Cumberland County, we regret to learn, has been prevented from so doing, by a severe illness. Gov. Ellis did not receive the intelligence in time to make another appointment.

FIRE ARMS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following item:

If Superintendent Kennedy will look sharp, he will find a manufacturer of fire arms executing a contract for one hundred thousand dollars worth of gun carriages, rifles and other munitions of war, on account of Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina Said manufacturer and manufactory, however, are located in New Jersey, not far from Newark, and it might give rise to serious trouble if the Albany police were to invade the soil of that sovereignty to look after the "contrabrands." The contract in question is to be executed in thirty days from date; but in order to prevent the possibility of seizure, the goods will be sent over the Camden & Amboy R. R. to Philadelphia, and thence to Baltimore, where a vessel is already chartered to convey them to their destination.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of E. Cromwell, Esq., the popular and well-known proprietor of the Edgecombe House, at Tarboro, N. C. Deceased was sitting at the store of Messrs. Brown & Cofield on Saturday last, when he was seized with an attack of paralysis, and died in about 30 minutes. The Edgecombe House was one of the most popular hotels in North Carolina, and its worthy proprietor was universally esteemed. His friends will learn of his untimely death with deep regret.

Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Henry W. Miller and Wm. W. Holden, Esqs., are proposed as candidates for the Convention from Wake county.

South Carolina Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senators of seceding States this week have all united in advising Colonel Hayne not to present the ultimatum of South Carolina until the Southern Confederacy is formed.

Col. Hayne has replied that if he could be assured that no reinforcements would be sent South, he would defer his letter till he could have a consultation with his Governor.

A letter from Colonel Hayne was sent to the President, and the Secretary of War states in reply, that without pledging the President not to send reinforcements, he would say that none would be sent unless Major Anderson demanded them.

This state of the case Colonel Hayne communicated to the Legislature of South Carolina, when the resolutions were passed, offering to pay for the forts, and if refused, demanding a surrender.

These resolutions have been laid before the President by Colonel Hayne, who awaits a reply. The President, as is generally supposed, will refuse to dispose of the Forts, and so inform Colonel Hayne. In fact, the latter anticipates this. When he receives the answer he will return to South Carolina.

This is the truthful condition of these negotiations, and thus they stand at present. Until Colonel Hayne communicates the President's action to South Carolina, no attack will be made on Fort Sumter.

Congress.

The proceedings of Congress are without much interest during the past week. The members continue to spend the time in making set speeches. Much better so warring with words than balls. On Monday the Senators from Louisiana withdrew. The people from the Northern States are pouring in every day peace memorials, signed by thousands and tens of thousands of the honest yeomanry. No vote has been taken on any of the different propositions. Mr. Kellogg from Illinois, considered Mr. Lincoln's mouthpiece, has presented a "plan" considered more conservative by some, than Mr. Crittenden's. This is taken as favorable.

COMMERCIAL.

Greensboro Market.

Reported expressly for The Times, by B. L. Gde.

Feb. 9.—Bacon 12@15c. Beef 5@6c. Beeswax 25c. Butter 25c. Coffee 18@20c. Candles, tallow 20@25c—Adamantine 27@30c—Sperm 40@45c. Corn 60c. Meal 60c. Chickens 10@15c. Eggs 10@12c. Flour $7@8. Lard 12½@15c. Hay 40c. Oats 40@50c. Peas, yellow 90c, white $1. Pork $7. Rice 7c. Salt $2¼@2½. Sugar, brown 10@12½c, loaf 15c, crushed 15c, clarified 14c. Tallow 12½@15c. Wheat $1@1.10. Fruit—dried apples 3cts. per lb. Peaches, unpealed 5@6c, pealed 9c.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reviewed weekly, by Rowland & Bros., Com. Merchants

Feb. 5.—Flour—Family 7.00, Extra 6.75, Superfine $6.00. Wheat—white 1.25@1.40; red 1.10@1.25.—Spirits Turpentine 35@36. Rosin 1.30. Corn—white 64@66. Yellow and mixed 60@61. Bacon—shoulders 10½@10½c. sides 12@13c.

Flour—the stock on the market is not large, the demand is only for consumption. Wheat no arrivals and we hear of no sales. Corn, receipts are very large, sales freely made, at quotations, for coastwise and foreign shipments.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Feb. 6.—Turpentine—Virgin $1.52, yellow dip 1.90, hard 95 ₱ lbs. Spirits Turpentine—Country lots 33½, ₱ gal. for New York bbls. Rosin—Pale 2.75 ₱ bbl.; Tar—1.75 ₱ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Feb. 1.—Sales of cotton to-day 10,000 bales. Middlings-10¾@11¼c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Feb. 4.—Cotton active 12½ cents. Flour—Southern 5.80@6.10. Wheat—Southern Red 1.48. Corn Mixed 77@78.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Feb. 4.—Wheat—New crop white 1.40@1.60; red 1.33. Corn—White and yellow 61.

PETERSBURG MARKET

Feb. 4.—Wheat—White 1.60@1.62c. Red 1.40. Cotton-mixed 11½. Corn—65@70. Bacon—12c. Flour—sup. 6¼@7.00; extra 7.50@8.00, family 8.50@9.50.

RICHMOND MARKET.

Feb. 4.—Tobacco—Lugs, common and good, at $13@23½. Leaf, 26@41¼. Wheat—Red 1.30@1.35; white 1.55c.

MARRIED.

In Johnston county, on the 23d ult., Calvin Richardson, Esq., to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Matthew Hall, Esq.

In Franklin county, on the 25th ult., Mr. Charles A. Nuttall to Miss Ann E. Illington.

In Orange county, on the 24th ult., Mr. A. G. E. Loyd to Miss Mary J. Loyd.

In Iredell county, on the 23d ult., Mr. Thos. F. Watts to Miss Mary Cecelia, daughter of Capt. Jas. A. Allison.—Also Mr. G. C. Beger to Mrs. Sarah C. Lipe.

In Guilford county, on the 17th ult., Mr. John Ormond to Miss Sarah J. Aydlett.

DIED.

In Alamance county, on the 22d ult., Miss Martha Jane, daughter of James and Sarah Albright, aged 25 years, 8 months and 15 days.

In Charlotte, at Military Institute, on the 31st ult., J. G. Littlejohn, of Franklin county, aged 18 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 19th ult., Mrs Margaret Guyer, aged 55 years.

In Vicksburg, Miss., on the 17th ult., suddenly, of pneumonia, Lyell Smedes, son of Rev. A. Smedes, Rector of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.; aged 23 years.

In Bastrop county, Texas, on the 5th ult., Mrs. Sarah E., consort of the late Dr. W. B. Rhem, formerly of North Carolina.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! A fine assortment of Sentimental and Comic Valentines, together with a few Valentine Writers, will be found at the Ladies' Confectionery and NOTION STORE.

Feb. 7. Two doors West of Times Office.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well: but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, and all other druggists. Feb. 2—6w.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with impunity.

CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & Co., Proprietors.

78 William street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

Jan30

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—This flourishing Institution opened its Spring session January 14th, 1861.

We prepare boys for College or for life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit and please all who may enter with us.

Tuition is from 8 to $15. Entering fee $1. Board $9.50 per month. C. W. REGE, A. M., Principal.

feb. 2—4t.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS Warranted the growth of 1860—for sale at the Drug Stores of PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—
Early yellow 6 weeks,
" Mohawk 6 "
" Valentine,
Extra early Beans,
Large Lima "
Small " "
White Kidney.
BEETS—
Early Blood Turnip,
Long "
White Sugar,
Mangle Wortzel.
BROCOLI.
CABBAGE—
Early York,
Large late Drumhead,
" flat Dutch,
Early Sugar-loaf,
Red Dutch (for pick'ng)
Large Drumd Savoy,
" late green glazed.
CARROT—
Long Orange,
Large white Belgian
CAULIFLOWER—
Early Dutch.
CELERY—
White Solid,
Ice Cos.
CORN—
Early Sugar,
Adam's Extra Early
CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS
CUCUMBERS—
Early Frame,
Long Cluster,
Gherkin (for pickling)
EGG PLANT—large purple.
LETTUCE—
Early white Butter,
" curled Silesia,
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—
Cantelope,
Nutmeg,
Citron (for preserving)
NASTURTIUM—
Dwarf Crimson.
KRAB—
Quist Dwarf.
OONIN—
White Silver Skin,
Large Red.
PARSLEY, Double curled.
PARSNIPS.
PEAS—
Extra Early Marrowfat,
Early Tom Thumb.
PEPPERS—
Long Cayan,
Red Cherry,
Large Sweet.
PUMPKINS—
Large Cheese
" Field.
Cashaw (crook Neck)
RADISH—
Red Turnip,
White "
Early long Scarlet.
RHUBARB.
SALSAFY, or Oyster Plant.
SQUASH—
Early Bush or Patty-pan,
Long Green, or Summer Crook Neck,
Buist's Marrow.
TOMATO—
Large Red,
" Yellow,
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—
Early flat Dutch or Spring,
SWEET AND MEDICAL HERBS—
Anise,
Caraway,
Coriander,
Fennel,
Lavender,
Sweet Marjoram,
Rosemary,
Sage.
GRASS SEEDS—
Red Clover,
Timothy,
Orchard,
Herd, or Red Top,
Mixed Lawn Grass,—finest quality.

Also a full assortment of New, Rare and beautiful Flower Seeds.

Feb. 2

AN ERA

IN

THE HISTORY OF

AMERICAN INVENTIONS,

SLOAT'S

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

JUST COMPLETED.

LET

THE WORKING CLASSES

REJOICE,

For the great requirement is at last attained and a new machine of

WONDERFUL CAPACITY

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

WITH

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

Holding

150 Yards of Thread,

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

and

MANUFACTURERS.

ALL

Interesting themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age

ARE INVITED

to come and see these most

REMARKABLE MACHINES.

ALSO

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of the well known

SLOAT'S

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

The Unapproached and the Unapproachable

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

which challenges Competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

PER MINUTE

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL

with

SOUTHERN CAPITAL,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,

and

SOUTHERN LABOR!!!

and sold by

MANWELL & Bros.,

328 Pennsylvania Avenue

Feb. 9— WASHINGTON, D. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

To my beloved Friend and Schoolmate, Annie.

In memory of Mrs. M——, of L——, S. Carolina

BY CLAIRE

She hath found a quiet rest,
With hands folded, across her breast.
The throbbing breast, joyous and gay
Is stilled now—she hath passed away;
And left sorrowing ones to weep—
That she is so calmly asleep.
She hath gone—the mother! the friend,
To a home where joys ne'er end.

And then wert so bereft! Annie,
I fain would have comforted *her*
I the night of the dear words spoken
(By her whose life is now broken)
And of the hope those words given;
Of happiness, love and heaven,
Yet for the blessed Saviour's sake,
The mother stepps but to awake.

Her's was the love so pure and strong,
That present sorrow will last long,
But days of sorrow are given—
That we may trust more to heaven.
They are lost—that smile ever bright
And the deep eyes of radiant light.
She has gone, from evil to come,
And rests secure in love at home.

She wears a crown of dazzling white,
And looks down from her home of light,
As a sweet messenger of love—
May bless thee with peace from above.
A ministering spirit to thee—
She may set thine earnest soul free.
Then, dear Annie—'twere not well to weep,
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

AGRICULTURAL.

Work for February.

The crops of the coming Year.—It is incumbent on us to determine at an early period the crops we will plant the coming season and allot to each its portion of land. Due discretion in "pitching" a crop is of great importance, that the extremes be avoided of over cropping on the one hand or on the other of laying out so small a year's work as will not sufficiently task the energies of the working force. Young farmers usually err, we think, is undertaking more than they can do well. There is great prudence in keeping your work strictly within your ability to perform in a thorough and masterly manner—to plough deeply, to manure liberally, and to cultivate with plough and hoe to the full extent of its necessities. A young farmer should take advice of some well judging neighbour as to the extent of surface he should cultivate with a given force of hands and team, and then make some allowance for his own want of experience in the execution of whatever plans he may lay down.

Manures.—Use all the means at your command to increase the quantity of manure. Feed and bed all stock liberally, and gather up and economise every thing whatever that may furnish food for growing plants. A compost heap should be formed, under cover if you can, where ashes, soap-suds, refuse from the kitchen should be gathered and mixed with rich earth, sods, &c. This compost will be useful for the garden or for manuring crops in the hill. If more be wanted for garden or other crops, haul from the stables to some convenient point and mix well with swamp muck, leaf mould or other material, and let it stand until it begins to ferment, when it should be turned and further mixed. All manure, which is desired to use for spring crops without posting, may be hauled at any time you find it convenient, and thrown broadcast where wanted.

Sowing Clover Seed—Many well judging farmers prefer to sow clover seed this month, that with the freezing and thawing it may get a sufficient covering without the use of harrow or brush. A full gallon of seed to each acre should be sown.

Tobacco beds.—Sow these whenever the ground may be in good working order.

Horses and oxen.—As spring approaches increase the allowance of grain to your horses that they may be in good order for their labours. Oxen should be well cared for, too. It is better at all times to feed them apart from the other stock, that they may be sure, when at work, of getting their full allowance, and lest, when idle, they drive off the others.

Cows.—Cows should have extra care as their time of calving approaches. Young cows with their first calves should have good slops, with turnips or beets, to make their bags spring well.

Salt for Stock.—Let stock of all sorts have salt at least once a week. The best method of salting for all stock is to give them a lump of rock salt to lick at pleasure.

Liming.—It is a favourable time to haul and spread lime when the ground is frozen.

Pruning, scraping off moss, and manuring are important works for the Orchard.

Early Vegetables.

Many farmers are deterred from attempting to produce very early vegetables, by an erroneous idea that the making of a hot-bed is a complicated and difficult operation, while it is just as simple as making a hill of corn. Every man who has a garden of whatever size, if he will once try the experiment of making a hot-bed, will, we venture to predict, find the task so easy and the result so satisfactory, that he will never forego the luxury afterwards. All that is necessary is to make a pile of horse manure two and half feet deep, with the top level or sloping a little to the south, then set a rough frame made of four boards nailed together at the corners, upon the bed of manure, fill the frame with six inches of garden soil and cover with a window of glass. Any old window will answer the purpose, but it is better to have the bars of the sash run only one way, and to have the glass laid in the manner of shingles.

The best plants to force are tomatoes and cabbages, which may be transplanted from the hot-bed to the open air without any trouble. We have removed tomatoes when they were in blossom, and had them all live. If melons or cucumbers are forced, they should be planted in flower pots, and in transplanting them you turn the pot over upon your open hand and give it a gentle thump, when the earth comes out in solid lump and the roots are not disturbed in the least. While the plants are growing, they should be watered frequently, and in warm days the sash should be raised a few inches to give the plants air. We have found the growing of plants under glass, from a small hot-bed, four feet by six, up to a large grapery for raising the black Hamburg and Frontignac grapes, the most satisfactory of horticultural operations. Having the control of the climate both in heat and moisture, the plants can be made to grow with a vigor which they rarely if ever exhibit in the open air. A hot-bed should be made from four to six weeks before the time for planting corn.—*Scien. Amer.*

OUR HOMES.

The English Women.

It is very evident that a large foot is not considered a detriment to female beauty in England, as the ladies make no effort to diminish the size of their feet by wearing pinching slippers. On the contrary, they wear clumsy gaiters, with heavy soles, which make their steps any thing but fairylike. And in this they show their good sense. One half of the consumption cases among the American women are owing to the water soled shoes, which render walking both difficult and dangerors, so they sit pining in satin chairs in their over heated rooms sucking cough candy, and waiting for the doctor, and his shadow, the undertaker; while these buxom English beauties are tramping about in their water proof boots, or darting through lanes and parks in their saddles. To appear delicate or backadaisical is no part of an English woman's ambition. Health and vigor of body are considered of primary importance, not only for comfort's sake, but as the most essential qualifications for satisfactorily and successfully performing the duties of wives and mothers. And they dress and eat and exercise accordingly. On calling on Lady T., the other morning, one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in London, I found her dressed in a plain, purple-colored robe, made of cheap and coarse material, and yet so tastefully fitting her figure, that I was struck with the elegance and the comfort of the *ensemble*. An ultra fashionable belle of the Fifth avenue would hardly "come down" to her visitor in so simple a costume; or, if she did, it would be with a confusion of apologetic words and blushes.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Take of sarsaparilla root sliced, four ounces; boiling water, four pints. Macerate for four hours in a vessel lightly covered, and placed near the fire; then take out the sarsaparilla and bruise it.—Return it again to the liquor, and macerate in a similar manner for four hours more, first adding of raspings of guaiacum wood, bark of sassafras root, liquorice root, bruised, of each, one ounce; bark of mezereon root, three drachms. Finally strain. It is commonly given in conjunction with some mild mercurial pill. The dose is a quarter of a pint, repeated three or four times a day, or half a pint twice a day.

Moral Influence of Babies.

The influence exerted unconsciously upon a family, by a little child, especially if it be beautiful, gentle and good, is not easily estimated. Few persons are aware, or take time to think, how much ill feeling is prevented—how much good nature and affectionate emotion are evoked—how much dullness and gloom are banished, by the odd ways and sweet innocencies of the dear toddling baby. Even the rebuke which is slily ministered over baby's shoulders to some older body, loses its vinegar and provokingness. Often, too, the brother or father, impatient for his meal, that he may get to business, is cheated into forgetfulness while holding baby and listening to its funny attempts to talk.—How, we should like to know, can a man grumble that his steak is over or under done, or that a button is off, or that his wife has made a bill at the dry goods store, while baby is crowing in his face or clambering on his knee? Heaven's blessing, on all good babies, we say.

Forced Eggs for Salad.

Pound and press through the back of a hair sieve, the flesh of three very fine, or of four moderately sized anchovies, freed from the bones and skin. Boil six fresh eggs for twelve minutes, and when they are perfectly cold, halve them lengthwise, take out the yolks, pound them to a paste with a third of their volume of fresh butter, then add the anchovies, a quarter of a teaspoonful of mace, and as much cayenne as will season the mixture well; beat these together thoroughly, and fill the whites of egg neatly with them. A morsel of garlic, not larger than a pea, perfectly blended with the other ingredients, greatly improves this preparation.

Cuts and Wounds.

Keep off the medicaments which everybody is ready to advise. Bring the cut edges together with either stitches or sticking plaster, and then bandage it in the blood, which is the best possible healing application for it. If an artery be cut, find the end and tie it with a thread; if you cannot, apply a compress on the artery above the wound, that is, towards the heart, until a physician can be obtained. The blood of an artery is known by its bright red color, and it spirts out in jets with each beating of the heart.

Keep Pins out of the Mouth.

As the oldest daughter of Mrs. Lemuel Holmes was preparing for church on Sunday last, says the Jamesville *Republican*, she threw back her head and asked her mother if her neck was clean, and immediately fell down, crying, "a pin, a pin." She began to choke and grow black, and struggled as if she must die, while the pin, which she had held in her mouth, stuck fast in her windpipe. Drs. Chittenden and Lane were summoned, and after a skillful operation, which lasted three hours, succeeded in opening the throat and extracting the dangerous intruder.

Toothache.

Take of creosote, one drachm; rectified spirits of wine, half an ounce; distilled water, half a pint, mix. The mixture is to be used daily and habitually. Let the toothbrush be first moistened with the mixture, and applied to the teeth; and then a little cold water; afterwards whatever tooth-powder a person may be in the habit of using.

Eye Lotions.

Acetate of zinc, half a drachm; distilled water, sixteen ounces. Mix—Lotion for removing particles of iron from the eye: Take of muriatic acid, twenty drops; mucilage of gum arabic, one drachm; rose water, two ounces. Mix.

Guard's Boquet.

Spirit of rose, two pints; neroli, half a pint; extract of vanilla and orris, two ounces each; extract of musk, quarter pint; otto of cloves, half a drachm.

Perfume for Handkerchiefs.

Oil of lavender, three fluid drachms; oil of bergamont, three fluid drachms; extract of ambergris, six minims; camphor, one grain; spirits of wine, one pint. To be well shaken every day for a fortnight, and then filtered.

It was wittily, but somewhat ungallantly, said that a woman is the very reverse of her mirror—the one reflects without talking, the other talks without reflecting.

Miscellaneous.

SEVEN YEARS!—The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalelled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which they will receive—

1st. The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits.*"

2nd. One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal.*"

3rd. Four admissions, during the season, to "*The Gallery of Paintings*," 548 Broadway, N. Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five hundred beautiful Works of Art!* comprising valuable paintings, marbles, portions, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving, in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will be closed and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15 are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $5.50 instead of $5, in order to defray extra postage, &c.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cts. per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.

548 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by COLE & ALBRIGHT, Agents for Greensboro and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

A NEW BOOK. DRIFTWOOD ON THE SEA OF LIFE. A collection of Tales, Sketches and Poems. By Willie Ware. Published by James Challen & Son, Philadelphia; Sheldon & Co., New York; Brown & Taggard, Boston.

From the Independent Press.

To all who have read his elegant productions of prose and poetry, it is enough to warrant its success to know that it comes from the pen of Willie Ware.

From the New York Dispatch.

DRIFTWOOD ON THE SEA OF LIFE.—under the above title, one of our most favored contributors is about to publish a volume that cannot fail to be agreeable, to not only our readers, who are familiar with the semi-piquant, semi-philosophical style of working out his ideas, but the reading public at large. Willie Ware is a young, but powerful and dashing writer—one who is destined to make his mark on the literature of the age, and should, therefore, in his early efforts, (which, by the way, are far from being crude, in either thought or words) be encouraged.

From the Valley Star.

GIFT.—Willie Ware announces in our advertising columns that his new book will shortly appear. We hope many of our readers will secure this work, as it will be a valuable addition to every library. Send your name to the publisher at once, and when the book is published send the money and get it.

From the Henderson (Ky) Mail.

We can assure our readers that the forthcoming volume will be one of no ordinary degree of merit—that it will be "a feast of good things" for the intellectual appetite. Its very name is highly poetical.

☞ Single copies sent to any address, free of postage, on the receipt of $1.00. Address WILLIE WARE,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wholesale Orders to JAMES CHALLEN & SON,
Jan. 1, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

1860.....NEW STORE.....1860

GRAND DISPLAY of Fall and Winter GOODS. *DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO.* are now receiving, and will continue to receive during the present season, the most complete assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, JEWELRY, GROCERIES, &c., ever brought to this market. Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of goods from the very first class Commission, Importing, Manufacturing Houses in the North, they are thus enabled to defy competition in any Goods in the line. In

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, and
SHOES

they call special attention, and in the GROCERY LINE they will not be unrivalled. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the NEW STORE.

DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & WOLFF.
East Market Street, Greensboro.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.—Interesting Work.—Just published a Correct Directory of the Legislature of North Carolina, giving the name, post office, age, residence, occupation, politics, and boarding house of each member of the present Legislature. It has also an interior view of the Senate Chamber and House of Commons, designating the seat occupied by each member. It is also accompanied with two large tables; one showing the popular vote for President, of all the States from 1824 up to 1860, and the other showing the vote of North Carolina, by counties, from 1840 to 1860. It also contains the names, ages, birth-places, &c., of the Clerks and Door-keepers; and a list of all the State officers, public works, &c. The whole is published in a volume of fifty pages, and will be sent to any portion of the State, postpaid on receipt of fifty cents. Address

JOHN NICHOLS, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

HESPER: and other POEMS.—By THEO. H. HILL. The undersigned has now in press, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have "gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished, and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume, a neat 12mo. will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Jan. 1 1861. N. C. Book Store.

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors west of the Times Office,) would inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, Crystalized Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her selections being made especially for the Ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share of their patronage.

☞ Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties, embracing Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c., can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

$100 PER MONTH!—Any young man can make One Hundred Dollars in one month, with Tools for cutting Stencil Plates for marking clothes, books, &c.; which tools I will furnish for $10. Try it. All money at my risk, if registered. Address,

JUSTIN S. CRESSY,
may19-6m Drawer 23, Hillsdale, Michigan.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store
may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed. B. L. COLE.

Mr. C. W. Woollen, or W. H. Faucett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. B. L. C.
Jan. 19—tf.

ROCK ISLAND JEANS, A LARGE Assortment for SALE, at
Sept. 8. DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO'S.

Richmond.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.....ALEXIUS GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES, (Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6mp.

CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN & CO., No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND*, Virginia, Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. aug. 25—6m.

1860.....FALL TRADE.....DIRECT IMPORTATION.....1860.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO., No. 103 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND "ANCHOR" BOLTING CLOTHS, have received, per ship "Susan Hinks," direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make, to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for "Fairbank's" very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention. Sept. 1—1y.

DIME HOTEL, and RESTAURANT, Kept on the *EUROPEAN PLAN*, 84 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Lodging Rooms by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. ☞ MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Sept. 1—6m W. H. HAYWARD.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Bookseller, STATIONER and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES. Agent of the Book and Tract Depository of the Virginia Conference, No. 161 Main street, (one door below Messrs. Ayer, Paine & Co.) *RICHMOND, VA.*, keeps on hand one of the largest and most complete assortment of Books in his line, in the South—and at publisher's Rates. Special attention to orders. Sept. 1—6m.

RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively in, and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at their Ware-Rooms, No. 50 Main street, *RICHMOND, Va.*, all kinds of CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, &c. They will have made to order Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Curtains and Shades. We have received our Imported Goods for the Fall trade, and are now prepared to offer buyers a splendid Stock to select from, of goods in our line—the assortment, embracing goods from the lowest to the highest prices, that will be sold at moderate profits. In our Curtain department will be found the latest styles of material with all the trimmings, fixtures, &c., of the best kind. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock. Sept. 8—6mp.

R. L. DICKINSON, (successor to Binford, Dickinson & Weisiger) manufacturer of all kinds of Silk and Fur Hats, and wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Furs, No. 78 Main st., Richmond, Va. mrh31-1y

THOS. M. SMITH.....EDW'D B. RHODES.....G. W. WILSON.....W. S. BURT.

SMITH, RHODES & CO., Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, Ancher B. Ring Cloth, &c., No. 22, Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6m.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO, *RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and sole Agents for Virginia, of the celebrated "Rock Island, N. C., Woolen Companies," Kerseys, Jeans and Cassimeres. We offer to the Trade, a large stock of the best Foreign Fabrics selected by our resident Agent in Europe, and Imported direct to this market; and also a complete and full assortment of American Goods, both purchased by, and consigned to us, at such rates, as to offer as great inducements to purchasers, as can possibly be presented in any other market. Sept. 1.—1m.

Petersburg.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw, which carries its lever back and forward without charge. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*,
Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.—At No. 17 Sycamore Street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* I wish to make known to COUNTRY MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, that I have received my *Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.*, which is very large and varied and embraces all the new and desirable styles and qualities, from the cheapest Negro Hats and Caps, to the finest dress Hats for gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying, that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. *Country Merchants* are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices and terms shall be satisfactory. [mh. 24-1y] JAMES E. WOLFF

STRANGERS Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. Young, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase anything, the proprietor or clerks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An unlimited invitation is extended to all.

J. T. YOUNG.

N. B.—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warrented to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front. aug. 25—3m.

1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of

Confectioneries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods,
Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches,
Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nutmegs,
Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches,
Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards,
Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys,
Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c. &c.

Also, a large variety of Notions, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York.

☞ Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed.

A. BUTTS, Jr.,
(Successor to S. H. MARES,)
mrch24-1y No. 82 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

☞ Opposite Brittain's Hotel.
July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

LITTLE ONES' CORNER.

The Ease of Dying.

"If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said William Hunter, "I would write how easy and delightful it is to die." "If this be dying," said the neice of Newton, of Olney, "it is pleasant to die;" "the very expression," adds her uncle, "which another friend of mine made use of on her death-bed a few years ago." The same words have so often been uttered under similar circumstances, that we could fill pages with instances which are only varied by the name of the speaker. "If this be dying," said Lady Glenorchy, "it is the easiest thing imaginable." "I thought that dying had been more difficult," said Louis XIV. "I did not suppose it was so sweet to die," said Francis Juarez, the Spanish theologian. An agreeable surprise was the prevailing sentiment of them all. They expected the stream to terminate in the dash of the torrent, and they found it was losing itself in the gentlest current. The whole of the faculties seem sometimes concentrated on the placid enjoyment. The day Arthur Murphy died, he kept repeating from Pope—

"Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away."

Nor does the calm partake of the sensitiveness of sickness. There was a swell in the sea the day Collingwood breathed his last upon the element which had been the scene of his glory. Captain Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the tossing of the ship. "No, Thomas," he replied, "I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying, and am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end."

Proper Names in the New Testament.

'Who was Eliseus?' asked an inquisitive pupil in one of our Sunday schools the other day. The teacher to whom the question was put, was not able to give a ready answer. The name was not familiar, and there was little in its form to connect it with any person in the Old Testament history.

But we have worse instances than this. In Hebrews iv. 8, we read. 'For if Jesus had given them rest, then would he not have spoken of another day. What does this mean? Who was this Jesus that failed to give his people rest?

It is difficult to conceive why our translators should have introduced such confusion into their version of the New Testament, and still more difficult to understand why our Bible Society should perpetuate such blunders and their necessary consequences. The origin of this evil is easily explained, and as is follows:

There is a very marked difference in the phonetic character of the Hebrew and Greek languages. When, therefore, the Old Testament was translated into Greek, great changes were made in both the form and sound of many proper names, in order to accommodate them as far as possible to the Grecian ear and tongue. To the Greeks the Hebrew language seemed harsh and barbarous. Hebrew names were therefore modified and softened down in accordance with the genius of the Greek language, wherever such modification was allowable. Thus Joshua was changed into *Jesus*, Isaiah became *Esaias* Elijah *Elias*, and Elisha *Eliseus*.

As the Apostles were more familiar with the Septuagint, so called, i. e, the Greek translation of the Old Testament, of which I am here speaking, than they were with the original Hebrew, and as they themselves were writing their Gospels and Epistles in the Greek language, it was natural for them to take the proper names as they found them, and hence it happens that we have them in the New Testament as they appear in the Septuagint.

When, however, the Bible came to be translated into English, the Old Testament was translated from Hebrew and the New Testament from Greek. The translators desired to be literal, and hence it happens, to the annoyance of the great mass of readers, that we have the same names under two different forms, and sometimes so unlike as to confuse every one not especially informed upon the subject.

'It is immaterial,' says Archbishop Newcome, 'that the names of the same persons should be written in the New Testament as they occur in the old.' This removes all ambiguity and brings our familiar friends of the Old Testament before us in the New, in their well-known dress and personality.

I will here give a list of the principal names occuring in the New Testament which require the alteration now suggested.

Charran should be written Haran; Elias, Elijah; Eliseus, Elisha; Esaias, Isaiah; Jeremias, Jeremiah, Jesus, in Acts vii. 45. Heb. iv. 8, Joshua; Jonas, Jonah, Judas, Matt i. 2, Judah, Messias, Messiah. Noe, Noah; Ozias, Uzziah; Osee, Hosea, Phares, Pharez: Rebecca, Rebekah; Sara, Sarah; Sion, Zion; Siloam, Siloah; Urias, Uriah, Zacharias, Zachariah.

There are a few other names that fall under the same class, and should be carefully corrected. May we not indulge the reasonable hope that publishers issuing editions of the New Testament, and especially our great *American Bible Society*, will so far venture upon innovation as to correct this glaring fault—a fault that never should have been allowed to mar the English Bible, and which has lost nothing of its mischievous character by the lapse of time?

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D.D.S.....J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson; and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. C-1y

GEORGE W COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N.C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEALTWELL, *President*.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*. Nov. 3—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

THE NEW SELF-RULING LETTER-ENVELOPE.—The curious little device of dissolving lines to guide the pen in the superscription of letter-envelopes—but one year ago only known in a few select circles—has already become so famous, and the demand for it so great, that some more general arrangement for supplying the envelopes combining this improvement is imperatively necessary.

A special fleet in their private correspondence by a few of the fashionable ladies of New York and Washington next on the more extensive correspondence of some of the leading business firms of our principal cities, and finally incorporated by the general Government with the stamped envelope it was the intention of the North-American Envelope Company, who own the patent, to wait its general introduction through the Post-Office. But the interest and curiosity it has excited wherever introduced, which is almost without a parallel in the history of invention, and the consequent dissatisfaction with the monopoly of this invention by the Government, have induced the Company, with the approbation of the Post-office Department, to offer it generally to the trade in its unofficial form, or without the United States stamp attached.

The Self-Ruling Envelopes without the stamp annexed will be manufactured in every variety of size, style, and color, and sold at about the usual prices of ordinary envelopes of the same quality. Letter correspondents, in localities where they are not already upon sale, can obtain them either with a one or a three cent stamp, should inquire for them at the Post-office. As it is impossible for the Company to furnish specimens to satisfy mere curiosity, it would state, in reply to the many applications from all sections, that they can always be obtained of Postmasters, or by requesting them to send to Washington for them.—Or by requesting them to send to Washington for them.—Or by requesting them to send to Washington for them.—

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 6 1861.

Dear Times: I was prevented by indisposition from contributing my usual letter last week. And even now, I must be brief; for after having been confined to my room with a desperate cold for nearly a week, I feel poorly inclined to write you a letter even of respectable length. Perhaps during a season like the present, when colds so universally prevail, it may not be entirely inappropriate to state the simple remedies which I employed in curing a very sore throat which attended my cold. My tonsils were very much swollen and my throat was so inflamed and sore both internally and externally that, it was with much difficulty that deglutition could be performed at all. In addition to bathing my feet and legs in hot mustard baths before going to bed, I rubbed my throat and tonsils well externally with camporated lard (simply gum camphor and hog's lard thoroughly mixed, using a little alcohol with the gum) and gargled camphor (as commonly dissolved made very sweet with honey. These simple remedies acted like a charm and healed my tonsils and throat of all enlargement and soreness within an almost incredibly short length of time. The poor unfortunate thousands who may be suffering with sore throats and who are unable to employ physicians, will doubtless find relief from the woe of the above named, simple remedies.

The Legislature is doing nothing of special importance. The Senate passed a bill the other day known as "the stay law," for the relief of the people; according to the provisions of which, executions are to be suspended for two years. I am not informed as to the other, general provisions of the bill. This bill has not been sent to the House yet unless it was sent this evening. The House passed a bill to-day reorganizing the militia of the State and specially organizing a corps of 10,000 men, whom the Governor is to thoroughly arm and equip out of the appropriation which was made some time since. The Committee on Finance is engaged in preparing a revenue bill, which, I presume they will submit to the Legislature ere long. It is thought that the Legislature will adjourn in about two weeks. I think it somewhat doubtful whether they get off that soon.

Well, Messrs. Editors, I really wish I felt able to indulge in a little sentimentalism to-night, notwithstanding the sad reality of the times, politically considered. I do feel sentimental, however, for to-night is our bridal anniversary. Would you believe that, your humble correspondent had spent ten long years of wedded life? I say ten long years, in common parlance; but it does not seem a long time ago since we "fessed the corn." Most persons when speaking on a subject like this, are too apt to indulge in hypocrisy or exaggeration. It is not my wish to indulge in either; but what little I do say in regard to this matter, I desire to say honestly and candidly.

I think such a course is due the unwedded world. Such as desire to be informed of the fortunes and misfortunes of the sea of wedded life, would like to be correctly informed instead of being sported with.—Shall we then who have launched our barques and been adventurers upon the great and uncertain ocean of matrimony, withhold that experience and advice which might be of such invaluable service to those who are seriously contemplating bidding adieu to the bleak and lonely strand of single-blessedness and who are about to commit themselves to the untried destinies of marital sea? Certainly not. Let us speak to them cheeringly. Away with the fable of the fox who wished to entail up all foxdom the same misfortunes which had befallen himself! Such a fable is not pertinent in this connection.

Young gentlemen and ladies, old maids and old bachelors, your humble servant, a voyager for ten years on this delightful main, would say to you that, if you would make the great journey of life pleasantly and happily where your joy will be shared and your sorrows soothed, and where the waste and desolate places of your hearts will be made to bloom and blossom as the rose, delay no longer, but launch your barque, and all will be well. Good night.

* * *

ONE MORE CASE.—There has been but one new case of small pox in Suffolk for a week past, a negro woman belonging to Capt. Jas. Simmons.

South Carolina.

The Legislature of South Carolina passed the following resolutions on Monday, rejecting the mediation of Virginia, and pronouncing dissolution final:

Resolved unanimously, That the General Assembly of South Carolina tenders to the Legislature of Virginia their acknowledgments of the friendly motives which inspired the mission entrusted to the Hon. Judge Robertson, her commissioner.

Resolved unanimously, That candor, which is due to the long continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina, induces the Assembly to declare with frankness that they do not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations when they have no desire or intention to perpetuate the ultimate object in view—that object which is declared in the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature to be the proposition of amendments or new guaranties to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interest in the constitution of the United States, and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the federal government are as to their mutual relations as foreign States.

Resolved unanimously, That this Assembly further owes it to her friendly relations with the State of Virginia to declare that they have no confidence in the federal government of the United States; that the most solemn pledges of that government have been disregarded: that under pretence of preserving property, hostile troops have been attempted to be introduced into one of the fortresses of this State, concealed in the hold of a vessel of commerce, with a view to subjugate the people of South Carolina, and that even since the authorities at Washington have been informed of the present mediation of Virginia, a vessel of war has been sent to the South with troops and munitions of war concentrated on the soil of Virginia.

Resolved unanimously, That in these circumstances this Assembly, with renewed assurances of cordial respect and esteem for the people of Virginia, and high consideration for her commissioner, decline entering into negotiations proposed by both branches of her legislature.

Free Negroes.

The Northern people do not speak very exultingly about the probable influx of negroes they are soon to have in consequence of the exodus from the Southern States. A New York journal, of Saturday, says: "Sixty free negroes, from North Carolina, bound North, passed through Maryland the other day. Cause: the Southern secession excitement. We may expect hundreds and thousands of such visiters before long. Let our abolition philanthropists make their arrangements accordingly. Shall the poor negro, unless he be a fugitive slave, be allowed to starve? What says Parson Beecher?"

"THIRTY-SIX THIRTY."—The reader who is curious to know exactly where runs this oftmentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the map and tracing it as follows: It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast, where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences; passes along the line dividing those States; along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas, thence through the territory of the Cherokee nation, through New Mexico, striking the eastern boundary of the State of California, a short distance south of Monterey bay. On the South of that line there are about 300,000 square miles, including Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,000 square miles.

TERRIBLE INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.—A communication appears in the London *News*, that several provinces of Holland are threatened with inundations, arising from the giving way of the dykes under long continued beating of the waves. The lives and property of thousands are said to be in imminent peril. In Guelderland the distress and damage have assumed a fearful aspect. The people have battled with all their might against the destroying waves, and have become utterly exhausted. In many places they have abandoned their abodes, and in others were huddled together by hundreds in temporary sheds, where disease was ravaging them to a fearful extent.

W. C. & R. Railroad.

The *Wilmington Journal* says the receipts of Cotton by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad for January 1861, amounted to 1,100 bales, which it thinks is doing very well for a road that has only just reached the edge of the Cotton regions of the South-western portion of the State.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION:

BY JOHN W. ELLIS—*Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, The following law has been enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to wit:

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

WHEREAS, The present perilous condition of the country demands, in the judgment of this General Assembly, that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in Convention to effect an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties, either by the Federal Union is endangered, or otherwise to determine what action will best preserve the honor and promote the interests of North Carolina: and whereas, this General Assembly, on matters of such grave import, involving the relation of North Carolina to her sisters in the confederacy, is reluctant to adopt any settled policy without the sense of the people, in whom, under our government, all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained.

SEC. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring,* That upon the passage of this act the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby required, to issue a proclamation, commanding the Sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several election precincts, in said counties, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1861, when and where all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention: those who wish a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not wish a convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention:" also to open separate polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the convention, to be assembled on such times as are hereinafter provided; said polls to be superintended by inspectors, appointed by the sheriffs, with the advice of three justices of the peace, of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of sec. 5, chap 52, of Revised Code.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make out duplicate statements of their polls, in their respective counties, on the question of "Convention" and "No Convention," sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules and regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prescribed in the case of the returns of the vote for electors of President and Vice President, as now prescribed by law, immediately after said election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of the State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a convention, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said convention, as aforesaid, to convene in Raleigh, on such day as he may designate in his said proclamation: *Provided,* the day designated be not earlier than the eleventh of March; and if a majority of the votes polled are against a convention, the Governor shall, in like manner issue a proclamation of that fact; and in that case, the assembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid, under the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to be illegal and of no effect.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the election for delegates as aforesaid, shall be held and conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the General Assembly, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared, and certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by law for members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if a vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation or removal from the State, or by the refusal to serve, of any person elected delegate as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ to the Sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred, after such notice as the convention may order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for the election of delegates.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons under the last appointment.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the mileage and per diem pay of the delegates to said convention shall be the same as that of members of the General Assembly, to be paid in the same manner; and said convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers, and of any representative to any convention of State, and shall provide for other expenses, to be paid out of the treasury as it may direct.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the said convention shall have power to elect its officers and prescribe qualifications for its members, not inconsistant with the true intent of this act.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the said convention shall have power to consider all grievances affecting North Carolina, as a member of the Confederacy, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; the assent or dissent of the people to the propositions herein contained, being respectively expressed by the vote, "Convention" or "No Convention" at the time and in the mode hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That no ordinance of said Convention shall have any force or validity until it shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted according to the mode prescribed for elections of members to the house of Commons, the assent or dissent of the people hereto being expressed as in preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That no delegate elected shall be permitted to take his seat in said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath, before any judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which this convention is called; and that I will duly and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this convention according to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me God.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 1st day of February, A. D., 1861.

W. T. BOREN, S. H. C.
H. T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *Office of Secretary of State.* }

I, RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1861. RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore this is to command the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of the State, to cause an election to be held in the manner prescribed by said Act, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1861, when all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention, and for delegates thereto; and they are furthermore enjoined to conform, in all respects, to the requirements of said Act.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 1st day of Feb., A. D., 1861.

By the Governor JOHN W. ELLIS.
GRAHAM DAVES, *Private Sec'y.*

Magnificent Stock Exchange.

The city of Marseilles, in its determination to become the "commercial metropolis of the world," is building itself a magnificent Stock Exchange, the cost of constructing which, originally estimated at five million of francs has already amounted to nine millions, the building being still unfinished. M. Lepaute, the renowned Paris clock maker, is putting up a magnificent horologe, which has cost thirty-eight thousand francs, and it is asserted by him and the Marseillaise not only to excel the clock at the London Exchange, but every other clock in the universe.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The Legislature of Texas have legalized the call of the Convention under the bill of Rights.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.— A rumor reached this city yesterday that Texas had passed a secession ordinance by a vote of 154 to 5. The sentiment there in favor of uniting Texas with the Southern Confederacy, was largely in the ascendancy.

The correspondent of the *Southern Chistian Advocate*, writing from Texas, says that Rev. Dr. Boring, Rev. Dr. Carter, President of Soule University, and Rev. J. E. Carnes, of the Texas *Advocate*, are on the stump making secession speeches. These are all ministers of the Methodist Church, South.

SOUTHERN FORTIFICATIONS.—There are now, South of Mason and Dixon's line, twenty-nine forts, which cost about $14,274,000. These fortifications mount 3,146 guns, some of them of very heavy calibre. The number of men required to fully garrison them is 16,350. Forts Pulaski and Jackson at Savannah cost $382,000. The former garrisons 800 men, and mounts 150 guns; and the latter 70 men, and 14 guns. Hampton Roads is the great naval depot station and rendezvous of the Southern coast. Pensacola is considered a very strong place, and the only good harbor for vessels of war in the South. The forts at Key West and Tortugas, in Florida, are thought to be the most powerful fortifications in the world. Every vessel that crosses the Gulf is compelled to pass within sight of them.

LOCAL CORNER.

To the Ladies.

Mrs. J. W. Albright certainly merits a very liberal share of the patronage of the Ladies of Greensboro, for her untiring efforts to gratify their tastes and please their fancy. In addition to her large assortment of Confectionery, Perfumery, &c., she has just received a fine assortment of Valentines,—Sentimental and Comic. Her tasty and modest show-cases render it almost impossible for one to pass them without a desire to test their contents.

See advertisement in this paper.

Declines.

Jno. A. Long, Esq., one of the Editors of the Greensboro Patriot, who advertised his interest in the Patriot for sale, has withdrawn the advertisement, and says he shall henceforth devote his entire time and energies to the paper. We are glad to know brother Long will remain in the fraternity.

Enigmas.

Well written enigmas will be acceptable to the Times, but those who send them should be particular and have them accurately prepared. We have received two this week, but they are both incorrect, some of the words being misspelled.

Foolish Virgins.

In olden times there were "five foolish virgins." We are afraid that there are fully as many as that number at this present day. Some of them were born foolish; some of them were made foolish by the examples of their weak-minded mothers; and some of them have made themselves foolish.

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer, "I have three sons; and they have each five sisters." "Mercy!" replied the interrogator, "sic a family ye maun have."

Whoever undertakes to put a joke on the razor-strop man is sure to get floored in the long run. Recently, while selling his strops at Plymouth, and expatiating the while on the evils of rum drinking a tipsy fellow cried out, "If drinking rum made me lie as fast as you do selling your strops, I'd quit it to-day."—"Very good," replied the strop seller; "the only difference between your lying and mine is this: my strops enable me to *lie* in a good warm bed, while rum makes you *lie* in the gutter."

An attorney brought an immense bill to a lady for some business he had done for her. The lady, to whom he had once paid his addresses, murmured at the charges. "Madam," replied the limb of the law, "I wanted to convince you that my profession is lucrative, and that I should not have been a bad match."

Fun, says Quilp, is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means. People never plot mischief when they are merry. Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

Gentleman; Is Mrs. N. in?

Servant; No, Sir; she's not at home.

Gentleman; Well, I am sorry, as I owe her some money and have come to pay it

Voice from over the balustrades; Oh! I am in. To be sure I am! Why, Sally, didn't you know that? Ask the gentleman to walk in!

He who is passionate and hasty, is generally honest. It is your old, dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bull-dog. It is only the cur that sneeks up and bites you when your back is turned.

An advocate having lately gained a suit for a poor young lady, who was very ugly, she remarked: "I have nothing to pay you with, sir, but my heart." "Hand it over to the clerk, if you please. I wish no fee for myself," he replied.

A gentleman lately resident in Sunderland, England, at one time a strong advocate of teetotalism, now a porter-bottle manufacturer in a seaport not far off, was recently asked by an acquaintance how he would reconcile his former profession with its present practice.

"Oh," was the reply, "when I started bottle-making, to be consistent I also began to drink wine."